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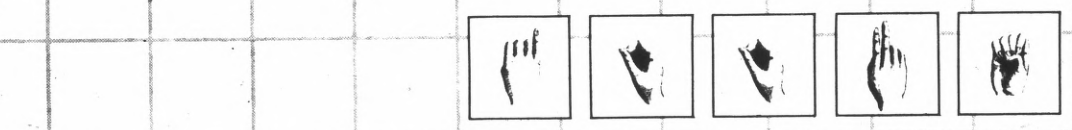
University of California, Santa Cruz—28 October, 1982—Volume 16, Issue 6

CITY ON A HILL

ELECTION

ISSUE



YES	MEASURE 'A' *Jobs with Peace*
YES	PROPOSITION 13 *Water Management*
YES	PROPOSITION 11 *Bottle Bill*
YES	PROPOSITION 15 *Gun Control*
YES	PROPOSITION 12 *Nuclear Freeze*
?	16th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT *Arnold* OR *Panetta*

CITY ON A HILL

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"The Best Weekly in the State"
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Gold Medal Winner—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1981

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"The people must have something good to read on Sundays"
—Mick Jones

NEWS ON THE MARCH

LABOR DAY REDUX: 70,000 union members marched down San Francisco's Market Street Sunday in the greatest show of support for labor since the Labor Day parade of 1948. Led by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and several other union presidents, including Screen Actor's Guild president Edward Asner, the march was postponed from the traditional first Monday in September in order to coincide with the presidential elections. "We're going to show that we are all one movement," one of the marchers said. "Reagan's got us back on the march again."

GUNS NOT BUTTER: A study by the Employment Research Associates of Lansing, Michigan claimed that the 1981 military budget of $154 billion caused a net loss of 1,520,000 jobs. The study determined that for every $1 billion transferred from purchases by taxpayers to the Pentagon, 18,000 jobs were lost in industry and commerce.

PEACE BRIDGE: Thousands of Swedes joined hands Sunday to form a four-mile-long "peace bridge" between the Soviet and US embassies in Stockholm as part of the observances of UN Day. Soviet ambassador Boris Pankin emerged from his embassy to greet the demonstrators; the US embassy remained closed.

MADE IN TAIWAN: Taiwanese President Chiang Ching-kuo told *Newsweek* magazine Monday that his country has the capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons. "Actually, even four years ago we were able to make nuclear bombs," Chiang said. "But we have made it abundantly clear that we will not make nuclear bombs. First of all, the purpose of making nuclear bombs is to target your hypothetical enemy. We cannot do that against our own people on the mainland."

HEADLINE OF THE WEEK: *San Francisco Chronicle*, Monday October 25: FROZEN BODY. Runner-up, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, Friday October 22: HE HAS 1 KIDNEY; DAD SAYS PLAY ON.

I CANNOT TELL A LIE, EXCEPT WHEN RUNNING FOR OFFICE: In an interview Wednesday morning on ABC's *Good Morning, America* program, former President Richard Nixon claimed that "a president is not lying in a moral sense when he says what he doesn't believe." Nixon explained this by saying that "there's a lot of hypocrisy and so forth in political life...it's necessary in order to get into office and in order to retain office...a leader must constantly test the means that he uses against the goals he's trying to achieve."

BLACK PANTHER SETTLEMENT: Survivors of a bloody pre-dawn 1969 police raid on a Black Panther Party apartment in Chicago have agreed to a $1.85 million settlement in one of the longest civil lawsuits in US history. Chicago police were responsible for all but one of the nearly 100 bullets fired in the 4:45am raid in which Black Panther Party Deputy Chair Fred Hampton, then 21, was shot to death in his bed. Mark Clark, then 22, a party leader from Peoria, Illinois, was gunned down in the living room of the West Side apartment used by the organization. Grand Juries and a panel of nationally recognized criminal justice experts found widespread attempts to "whitewash" the events to make it appear that the Panthers, and not the police, were responsible for the incident.

INSATIABLE: Draft resister David Wayte's trial has led to a confrontation between the Reagan Administration and US District Judge Terry J. Hatter Jr. The government has condemned Hatter, saying his "appetite for more and more irrelevant disclosures of sensitive information has become insatiable."

"This court does have an insatiable appetite for truth," Hatter told the government prosecutor. "It does not have an appetite for disrespectful counsel." Responding to the "irrelevant disclosures" statement, Hatter said the remarks were "uncalled for", and threatened to hold contempt proceedings if the government used such language again.

The government has said that Thomas Turnage, director of the Selective Service System, may not be able to answer questions when he testifies in Wayte's trial. The judge responded that Turnage "will answer questions if ordered to do so, or run the risk of being held in contempt of this court."

ERRATUM: The September 23, 1982 issue of *City on a Hill* contained an incorrect telephone listing for the Santa Cruz Westside Community Health Center. The Center's numbers are: 458-9939 or 429-6434. We regret any inconvenience this may have caused.

CRAZY IS AS CRAZY DOES: The man who spent half his life carving a mountain into a massive image of Chief Crazy Horse died last Thursday. Kirczak Ziolkowski, a gray-bearded curmudgeon, took 35 years to blast 7.2 million tons of granite from Thunderhead Mountain north of Curster, South Dakota. According to Robb Dewall, a family spokesperson, Ziolkowski's last words were: "Crazy Horse must be finished. You must work on the mountain—but slowly, so you do it right." Ziolkowski's family plans to continue work on the mountain. Two million tons more of rock must be removed before the family can start carving the details of Crazy Horse.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE INK: The Treasury Department announced Wednesday that the US deficit in fiscal year 1982 had reached $110.7 billion. This was the biggest deficit since 1976, when then-President Gerald Ford posted a deficit of $66 billion.

CHINESE CENSUS COMPLETE: China released the results of its 1982 census Wednesday. According to the census, which took nearly four months to complete and involved five million workers, China's population is more than 1,008,000,000. No othe country on earth has anything approaching 1 billion citizens; India is the second most populous nation with 700 million inhabitants. Foreign population specialists said that the figures indicated that China was making great progress in controlling its population, showing an increase of only 1.4 percent a year. ✓

The faculty expressed its dissatisfaction with Sinsheimer in a near vote of no confidence last June...

Sinsheimer Infuriates Faculty

by Kevin Walsh

A series of faux pas by Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer has widened the chasm in faculty-administration relations. The faculty expressed its dissatisfaction with Sinsheimer in a near vote of no confidence last June and in a critical reaction to the Chancellor's policies, which were called "demoralizing," in the most recent Academic Senate meeting. The faculty's grievances encompass the apparent neglect of a key Academic Senate committee, several disputes over tenure policy, and a recent magazine interview in which the Chancellor characterized the faculty as "mediocre."

The Chancellor's actions regarding tenure cases, coupled with his remarks in the article, have struck a deep chord of despair among the faculty. It is apparent to faculty members that the Chancellor does not share the founding ideals of UCSC which placed a primary emphasis on undergraduate education. They claim that the Chancellor considers the number of publications more important than teaching ability as a criterion for tenure. In addition, the Committee on Privilege and Tenure stated that "excessive delays in personnel decision-making continues to be a problem." The Committee was also upset that a substantial number of their recommendations had been rejected by the Chancellor.

In an article that appeared in the October issue of *California Higher Education*, the Chancellor made a number of revealing, and in many cases uncomplimentary, statements about the faculty and its role in the university. "A number of people were given tenure here who had not merited it on academic grounds," Sinsheimer said. "They had been given tenure because they had been brought here and then had been allowed, persuaded, told, whatever, to devote enormous energies to building the colleges. And then when they came up for tenure they hadn't done anything, but got tenure anyway because someone felt they needed to be rewarded. But that's a fatal process because with very rare exceptions if you don't develop your professional competence, build up your professional stature in your first five or ten years, you're never going to do it. So the result is we have a lot of people here in the middle ranks who are, at least in the academic sense, mediocre."

Chancellor Sinsheimer, who attended the October 20 Academic Senate meeting, told the Senate that the article was "not to the best of my knowledge direct quotations" and instead contained "selected excerpts." But the Chancellor did not deny the meaning of the quotes, nor did he offer an apology. "He may have been sorry he said it but he didn't retract it," said David Thomas, professor of politics and one of the many who was infuriated by the Chancellor's remarks. "In that article he said things we had always suspected he'd believed but had never said publicly."

The current tension between the faculty and the Chancellor began at the June 2 Academic Senate meeting over disputes about recommendations made by the Commitee of Privilege and Tenure. This committee of the Academic Senate, said Senate Chair Dennis McElrath "is the last resort within the university", for faculty who feel they have a legitimate grievance against the administration on policy issues. In the final Academic Senate meeting of last year David Thomas, in the absence of Chairperson Richard Wasserstrom, presented a report to the Senate on the status of the committee and its progress. In the report he said that "a substantial number of reccommendations by the committee had been rejected by the administration; a larger number than anyone could remember." He also stated "that the committee's forbearance, patience, and civility have been taken advantage of " and had led to "serious and crucial delays" in decisions by the administration. Thomas said that the committee had considered resigning en masse, but did not think that such a move would effectively express their frustration. Peter Euben, professor of politics, moved for a vote of no confidence which was amended and passed, and read in its final form that "the Senate is dismayed and deeply concerned with the Chancellor's unresponsiveness to the Committee on Privilege and Tenure; if this situation continues we will consider the possibility of a vote of no confidence."

photo by Mike K

According to Peter Euben, the current crisis within the Academic Senate can be attributed to much larger issues. At the Academic Senate meeting of October 20, Euben spoke directly to the Chancellor, saying "If we had wanted to teach at a Berkeley or a UCLA, we would have gone there. A number of us feel that the original ideals of this university have been betrayed... those principles have been gutted." Though he feels that the faculty is as responsible for this dilemma as the Chancellor, he said in later conversations that "the Regents found in Sinsheimer a leader who could conservatize the campus. Put all the changes that have occurred in the last few years together and you have a cumulative shift in tone and mood purposes." David Thomas echoed this view, saying he is "concerned with the direction the administration is trying to take this campus. It seems a fundamental error of principal and policy to make this university a copy of something else."

A list of the transformations instituted in the last few years includes things as trivial as changing the campus mascot from the banana slugs to the sea lions and as consequential as the adoption of the grade option. One of the most radical and far-reaching changes has been the new emphasis on publication as a basis for tenure decisions. At the October 20 Senate meeting Sinsheimer commented on his article, saying that Nancy Shaw, who much of the article was about, did not receive tenure because she "did not have the credentials that were customarily academically expected." He said "it would no longer be appropriate to apply the standards of the past." According to Sinsheimer the standards of the past were to "devote enormous energies to the colleges." Customary academic standards throughout the UC system have been overwhelmingly based on publication. This article, as well as several of Sinsheimer's recent decisions, convinced the faculty that the Chancellor did not have the same conception of UCSC as they did.

"There is no question he feels saddled with a second rate faculty," said John Dizikes, Provost of Cowell. "For him, the faculty has not been productive. Too many of us, he feels, have spent our time wrongly because we spent it building the university. He has inherited, he feels, a number of mangled academic careers. His standard of judging faculty is wrong; it leaves out teaching. We didn't throw away our energies and talents. We did what we should have done. We continue to do what we should be doing. We don't want sympathy. We want to see this campus redirected towards its primary objective. The current policy of the administration is having a continuing demoralizing effect on the faculty."

Peter Euben, however, believes that the "Academic Senate and the faculty is as responsible as the Chancellor" for a confused set of priorities in tenure. "We've been wrong to blame him alone for this," Euben said. "One should certainly take into account the range and reach of what is published as a criteria, but there is also a question of university service. Teaching should count equally as publishing, perhaps even more. The standards ought to reflect the distinctive features of Santa Cruz and not be rigid standards of the UC system."

What has troubled faculty members is that Sinsheimer has a very clear idea of what standards this university should subscribe to, and for many they are all too conventional. In his article Sinsheimer says, "In a sense the standard of excellence within the university is Berkeley and yet it is not our ambition to be Berkeley. But it's a fight we continually have to make in dealing with the rest of the system, which by and large does subscribe to the same system." Faculty members are concerned how to reconcile systemwide expectations with campus values. Undoubtedly there has been pressure from above to make UCSC conform to the changing demands of future UC students. But as Euben argues, "Santa Cruz is uniquely situated to be a critical institution standing against a tide of cultural demands. There are ways of serving the students without catering to every trend that comes along."

Sinsheimer also states in the article that his absence from the June 2 meeting crippled him from defending himself. David Thomas, however, disagrees. "The Chancellor got the impression that we were upset solely about the Shaw case, but it was much more than that. I doubt he could have changed the Senate's mood because of the depth and breadth of the Senate's distress." At issue was the seriousness with which the Chancellor considered the faculty's opinion. As if to exacerbate the problem, Sinsheimer dismissed the colleges as being incapable of making reliable tenure decisions, saying "the colleges [have] almost become social clubs and would never vote anybody down."

But the most notable revelation of the *California Higher Education* article was Sinsheimer's statement that he had shown the Nancy Shaw file to Brewster Smith, then chair of the Academic Senate, to obtain his advice on the matter. However, the accuracy of Sinsheimer's statement has become the center of legal entanglement. Since the Shaw case will be given a formal hearing within the next few weeks, the Chancellor said that he was not free to dispel the confusion surrounding the quote or its accuracy. Should this quote prove to be accurate, the Chancellor might be in violation of the Academic Personnel Code (160-20-A1), which states that "access by University employees to academic personnel records pertaining to individuals...shall be strictly limited to employees who need such access in the performance of their officially assigned university duties." Brewster Smith had no

continued on page 42

AT THE MOVIES POLL

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ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN
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AMERICAN GRAFFITI
AMERICAN INDIANS IN FILMS
AMERICAN POP
THE AMITYVILLE HORROR
AND JUSTICE FOR ALL
AND NOW FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT
THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN
ANIMAL CRACKERS
ANIMAL HOUSE
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BARRY LYNDON
BEDTIME FOR BONZO
THE BIRDS
BLACKS IN FILMS
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BLUE COLLAR
THE BLUE LAGOON
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THE BOYS IN THE BAND
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THE GOODBYE GIRL
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JAWS
KRAMER VS. KRAMER
THE LAST DETAIL
THE LAST PICTURE SHOW
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A MAN CALLED HORSE
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Panofsky Seeks An Alternative

"The Freeze is Naive"

by Lisa Bain

If the nuclear freeze initiative (Proposition 12) wins on November 2nd— and according to recent polls it probably will—it will not bring the US and USSR within reach of an actual arms freeze and, in fact, may have a negative backlash.

That was the opinion presented by Dr. W.K.H. Panofsky, Director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator, a leading advocate of arms control. He was the fourth speaker in a public lecture series presented as part of the class "The Nuclear Arms Race," taught by UCSC physicists Joel Primack and Bob Hamilton.

Panofsky is a past president of the American Physical Society and has been a presidential arms control advisor for over 20 years. He does not, however, advise President Reagan. Primack said, in a private interview, that only conservative advisors are affiliated with the current Administration. "This was never true of any other administration," said Primack; other presidents have had advisors who represent a variety of viewpoints.

Panofsky neither advocated nor opposed the freeze initiative, but warned that it might raise false hopes among people who will expect speedy negotiations to produce an immediate arms control agreement. "Arms control is not easily negotiated," Panofsky said. The SALT II (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) Treaty took seven years to negotiate, and he stated that there is no reason to believe that a new round of talks will be more productive.

Despite his lack of enthusiasm for the freeze initiative, Panofsky said that an arms control agreement "is *the* means for getting greater national security at lesser cost and danger." "Since World War II," said Panofsky, "everybody has learned that increased weapons do not mean greater security."

Panofsky argued that arms control should be sought for technical rather than moral or political reasons. He said that the manufacturing of weapons for political rather than military needs is responsible for the unnecessarily large nuclear stockpiles in the US and USSR. Nuclear weapons have become "symbols of political power." As a result, leaders on both sides are unable to make rational decisions about limiting nuclear weapons.

He said that we are already in a situation of "mutually assured destruction (MAD)" that has resulted from huge nuclear arsenals. Former Secretary of State Robert McNamara estimated that 400 megatons of firepower would be sufficient, in Panofsky's words, "to leave the survival of Soviet society as an existing civilization in doubt." According to Panofsky, the United States already has ten times that megatonnage.

The US strategy that resulted in massive arms buildups has changed over the years, said Panofsky. In the early '60s, the United States had most of the world's nuclear capability, and its strategy was one of "massive retaliation," i.e. it could threaten to retaliate with nuclear weapons in the event of "unacceptable behavior by the Soviet Union." But by the mid-70s the US was no longer the only nuclear power—the era of MAD had begun.

MAD, according to Panofsky, effectively makes all other strategies and doctrines meaningless. For example, the counter-force doctrine which says the US would destroy only military targets in the event of an attack, would not limit the extent of nuclear war for various reasons. The amount of damage inflicted by a counter-force-attack could not be restricted to military areas. Also, targeting errors and intelligence defects would likely lead to misplaced attacks.

Panofsky thinks Freeze supporters are taking a too simplistic view. He wonders why they don't urge the President to support SALT 2.

The danger of alternative strategies, said Panofsky, is not that they may work—he says that they can't—but that the US might believe they can work. He fears that this false assumption would make it easier for a president to order the use of nuclear weapons. In addition, it would create almost unlimited weapons requirements.

Negotiated arms control is the only answer, said Panofsky. But he feels the freeze supporters are taking too simplistic a view, and he wonders why they don't urge the President to support SALT II.

Panofsky credited the freeze movement with raising the issue of arms control to a higher priority than it was previously given by the Reagan administration. But he added, "Technically it's clear that more weapons don't increase security, they decrease security. And that idea may be lost in the political argument about the freeze." ✓

The Mechanics of Change

Engineering a New UCSC

by Kevin Walsh

Three Academic Senate committees will be reviewing the benefits and disadvantages of an engineering program at Santa Cruz over the next several weeks, and will field student input in an open forum next week. William T. Doyle, dean of natural sciences and one of the co-authors of the new program, cited several reasons for an establishment of an engineering program in an informal statement to the Academic Senate. "The lack of engineering is a major reason that prospective students and their parents do not consider Santa Cruz. Thus, a program in engineering education, that builds on existing campus strengths, would have an enormously positive impact on the image of the campus and its enrollment concerns."

"The question is to what extent is the engineering program a cause or a symptom of change," said Michael Cowan, Chair of the Budget and Planning Committee. Budget and Planning will be the final review committee within the campus before the proposal is presented at a State level. Both the Graduate Council, which reviews all plans for proposed graduate programs, and the Committee on Educational Policy, chaired by Robert Meister, which reviews all changes to the curriculum, will make final recommendations to the Chancellor presumably before winter quarter.

and change the liberal arts atmosphere? What will be the demand on other curricula?" asked Cowan. "The original plan for the university called for an engineering program (along with business and law schools). This is their attempt to live up to that plan. The lack of these programs may make the campus vulnerable. It becomes a question of academic balance."

One important aspect of the program will be the number of prerequisites and courses required for the major that students must complete to graduate. Though the final plans and details of the program are unavailable as yet, there is concern among the faculty that the program should not be just another engineering program and that it should reflect the unique flavor of UCSC. Karl Lamb, a professor of politics, said at last week's Academic Senate meeting that he supported the idea "as long as it can be integrated into the liberal arts." Doyle, in his remarks to the Senate floor, seemed to hint at this, saying "this was an area where Santa Cruz could bring together different faculty for a different kind of program," although he did not elaborate on exactly how this would be accomplished. He did, however, state that he would be looking for accreditation for the program and that in order to obtain this a minimum number of engineering courses must be required.

"An engineering program would be yet another in a long procession of threats to the basic values of UCSC"

The issue is a multi-faceted one. One consideration is the effect this program will have on overcrowded classes—Computer and Information Science (CIS)—since the main thrust of the program is computer engineering. One solution is to relocate some of the twelve FTEs the university will gain from a predicted enrollment jump of 200 students to the math, physics, and computer departments, while retaining some for engineering itself. Another primary concern that the committees will address is whether this program will truly diversify the campus. Proponents of the plan claim that it will integrate a new type of engineering program into a liberal arts atmosphere. But critics fear the program will be yet another in a long procession of threats to the basic values and ideals of Santa Cruz.

"The introduction of an engineering program has broad implications. In what ways will it change the 'ambience' of the university

Even if the new program is approved at the campus level there are strong indications that it will be greeted with opposition at a state level, especially by Santa Barbara, Irvine, and San Diego. "All the other UC engineering schools are struggling for resources to compete with Berkeley and UCLA. They are going to fight tooth and nail because they want those faculty positions too. It's going to be a real battle at the state level," said Cowan. Doyle is hoping to initiate the program as soon as possible, since it is likely that these will be the last faculty tracks granted by systemwide administration for a number of years in the face of an impending statewide enrollment decline. Though the time and place of the open forum regarding the engineering program were unavailable at press time, it is expected to take place in the next few weeks. ✓

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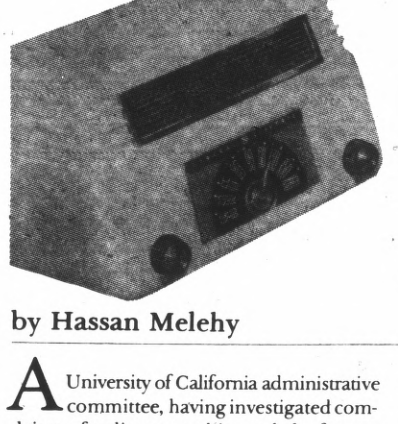

UC Committee Denies Censorship

by Hassan Melehy

A University of California administrative committee, having investigated complaints of radio censorship made by former editor/writer Sylvia Paull, has decided that the charges are without foundation. At UCSC on October 20, Paull called the committee a "whitewash operation." She spoke of her continuing protest against the "editorial" actions of UC Communications officials on the widely syndicated "Science Editor" radio program. It was during the protest in September that she lost her job on the show, and Charles Levy, the award-winning producer of "Science Editor," developed a stress-related illness that has prevented him from working. (See *City on a Hill*, 10/14/82.)

The controversy centers around Paull's interview in May with UC Berkeley statistics professor Elizabeth Scott. Scott spoke of her research with the National Academy of Sciences which showed that women teaching the sciences in American universities and colleges on the average earn less than their male counterparts. After the interview was reviewed by Communications and Public Affairs Coordinator Valena Williams and by Assistant Vice President for Communications and Public Affairs Judith Woodard, it was not broadcast. According to Paull and Levy, Williams stated that the interview "might upset [UC affirmative action coordinator Archie] Kleingartner," and that "the University of California should not air its dirty linen in public." Williams has denied that any such statements were made; she and Woodard contend that the script was deleted merely because it was "poorly written."

After the broadcast was scrapped, Paull contacted Scott, and after more censoring, other UC faculty members. In September she was fired for "insubordination." Since then she and Levy have filed suit against Woodard, Williams, and UC President David Saxon. The proceedings have caused quite a stir in Berkeley and throughout the UC system. The Academic Senate urged the Administration to conduct an investigation into the allegations of censorship, and a committee was appointed, headed by Vice President William Frazer. After less than a week of research, the committee announced on October 15 that there was "no justification for the allegation"—a conclusion with which Paull completely disagrees.

Paull recalled her suggestion to Williams that, instead of using two men's voices to announce "Science Editor," a woman's voice be used. But Williams said, according to Paull, that a woman's voice "does not sound scientific enough," and would not allow it. Paull responded by finding as many women scientists as she could to interview for "Science Editor." She wrote a series of broadcasts on women in science, of which Scott's interview was intended to be a part. Williams and Woodard reacted negatively to these shows, even though no one else, including CBS, which co-sponsors and airs the show, complained about the quality.

Williams's control over the content of the show became increasingly strict. "Williams came out with a doctrine for our whole unit, and in that doctrine she said, 'From now on we're doing public relations—we're not doing public information, and anyone who doesn't like it can get out.' She said that from now on Chuck [Levy] and I had to come up with upbeat stories, light stories, that had to tie in with holiday issues," said Paull. Deletions were made with increasing frequency. When Paull informed faculty members of them, she was told by Williams that she was not to discuss her work with the faculty. Paull has compiled an 86-page report that details all the deletions she considers to be censorship. Nearly all of them were from interviews that concerned sex or sex discrimination.

After the investigation committee was formed Paull "wrote a letter to William Frazer, offering my services, my willingness to give him information and testimony about this matter. He never responded to me. I spoke to him last Friday in Los Angeles where the UC Regents held their meeting, and I asked him why he didn't get in touch with me, or Charles Levy, or Professor Scott. And he said the committee, which consisted of himself and two other members, didn't interview anyone."

Frazer has confirmed this statement. He described the committee as made up of "professionals": Frazer, Edwin Bayley, Dean of Journalism at UC Berkeley, and Robert Freelan, Associate Vice President of Public Affairs at Stanford University. "We decided at the beginning that after we'd read the material, we would decide whether or not interviews would be needed," Frazer explained of the procedure, "and we decided unanimously that the issue was pretty clear-cut. The editorial changes proposed by the supervisors were of a kind that, in the professional judgment of my fellow committee members, can properly be considered 'editing,' rather than 'censorship' or 'suppression.' " The "material" revised was a file that consisted of office memos and other written documents. Frazer said that he couldn't say exactly who had compiled the file, as it was done by a number of people who work in the Communications Office, but that responsibility for its compilation lies with Judith Woodard—who is a defendant in the lawsuit Paull and Levy have filed.

Sylvia Paul was told that the University of California should not air its dirty laundry in public.

"I don't know if this is a planned, conscious policy," Paull said in her talk. "But there are questions being raised. There is an investigation going on now by the Academic Senate's Academic Freedom Committee; a group of faculty called Faculty for Social Responsibility are urging a statewide investigation of the matter; and there've been several petitions started by faculty at some of the other campuses."

She said that she did not expect to get her job back during the course of the legal proceedings. She explained that it is almost impossible for a UC employee who has met with the disapproval of the administration to return to a University job. Her current plan for the future is to complete her book, which is about how to maintain one's dignity as a clerical worker in a large university. ✓

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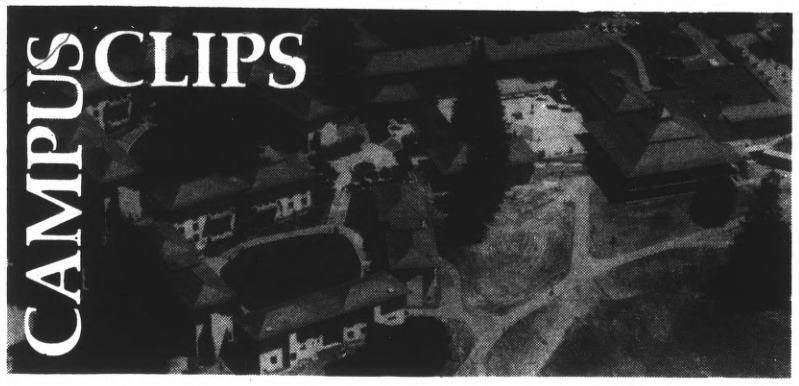

The House That Philip Built

In case you are wondering about the construction going on in the meadow between Kresge and Porter, it just happens to be a provost's house for the latter. The idea of a provost's house was killed during JB Hall's provostship, but was reintroduced last year by Philip Nelson. Nelson carried on talks with Wendell Brase, UCSC's Chief Financial Officer, concerning construction of the house without the knowledge of the Porter Fellows. After discovering Nelson's plan, the Fellows of Porter gave the idea a cool reception. Nonetheless, Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer approved the plan. And now one more beautiful campus area is destroyed—will it ever end?

Lick Spaces Out

UCSC's Lick observatory has signed a cooperative arrangement with the NASA-Ames Research Center, located at Moffet Naval Air Field in Mountain View. Ames is developing a space telescope to be carried in NASA's space shuttle. Access to Lick Observatory is especially useful to the folks at NASA because it lies in a direct line of sight to Moffet field. The people at Lick hope to gain partial funding from NASA for a new 84-inch telescope for the observatory. Researchers at Ames are also of value to the UCSC graduate students in astrophysics, as their areas of expertise complement those of the faculty here.

Uncle Sam Goes To School

Pentagon spending for military research on campuses is skyrocketing to an all-time high. More than 250 colleges and universities in every state of the union are involved in military-related work, according to a recent survey released by a Quaker research group.

"Although many universities severed ties with the military in the wake of student opposition to the war in Vietnam, the Pentagon is buying its way back onto campuses," said Thomas Conrad, a staff researcher for the group.

"The growing militarization of campus research signals a dangerous trend. As federal support for education and non-military research dwindles, the Pentagon will increasingly be able to call the shots on US campuses by bankrolling projects with military potential."

Outlays for military-oriented campus contracts topped $1.1 billion for the period from mid-1980 to mid-1981, with UCSC's share weighing in at nearly $400,000. In addition to work being done at the University of California, researchers at Catholic University in Washington, DC, have been working on "defense systems" for the Office of Naval Research and the US Naval Air Systems Command. MIT scientists have been working on the controversial Trident Missile. Scientists at the Illinois Institute of Technology have been doing research on the properties of nerve agents for the Chemical Systems Lab of the Army. Scientists at Johns Hopkins have been recruited to work on the Navy's Aegis weapons system. New Mexico State University has been performing weapons research and ammunition studies for the Army.

For quarterly listings of contracts awarded by the Defense Department, (which give dollar amount, a brief description and contract number) include a check for $2 for each quarter requested, specifying university, college, company or country. Order from NARMIC/AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA, 19102.

One Man's Story

An employee of the Lawrence Livermore Lab, with many years of service and an excellent attendance record, was stricken by cancer. He used six weeks of accumulated sick leave to have surgery. He then returned to work half time while undergoing chemotherapy. After about four weeks, he returned to work full time. His courageous effort to stay on the job was rewarded by the following memo from his division leader: "You must recognize that your illness cut into your abilities to fully compete with the others and while allowances will be made, your contributions have been less than your peers and will be a factor in your raise this year. Remember, we have a merit system."

If I Can't Dance...

Rock concerts have been banned until further notice at Clarion State College in Pennsylvania following alleged acts of "vandalism" during a recent concert. School officials say those attending a Donnie Iris concert wrote obscenities on upholstered seats, made a large hole in the fire curtain, and danced on top of the organ.

The Russians Are Coming!

A group of Soviet citizens will be in Santa Cruz tomorrow, Friday October 29, as part of a ten day "Peace Exchange" visit to the United States. The group will arrive at UCSC at 2:15 pm, an informal reception to be held on the Cowell College terrace, and interested members of the UCSC community are welcome to meet and greet the visitors.

The "peace exchange" was initiated by a group of Bay Area citizens who made a visit to the Soviet Union last year in the interest of peace making at the private citizen level. ✓

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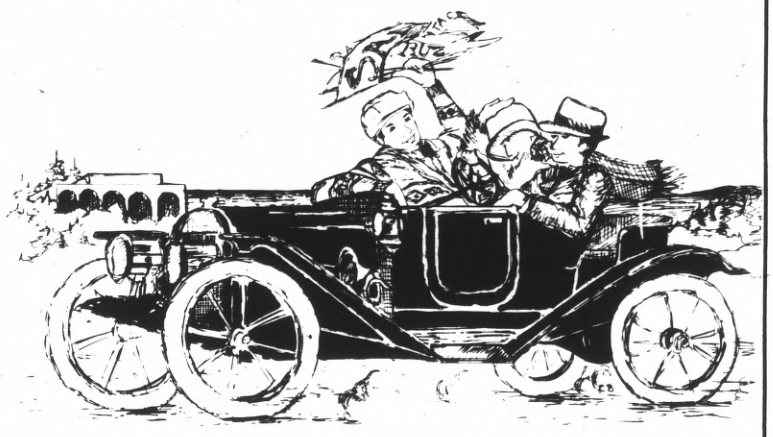

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DOMINO'S PIZZA

What's the Proposition?

ELECTION '82

by Carter Young

If democracy is measured by how many issues people are asked to vote on, California, with 15 propositions on this month's ballot, could be called a very democratic state. The latest crop of propositions can be divided neatly into three groups: five bond measures, five minor changes to the state constitution, and five voter initiatives. Propositions 11-15 have garnered the most attention, but all of the measures will have some effect on the state's beleaguered finances.

Proposition 1—School Construction Bonds: The enactment of Proposition 13 has eliminated many of the traditional ways to finance school construction and improvements. If Proposition 1 is approved, the state would be allowed to sell $500 million in bonds which would be used to finance new schools. Supporters of the proposition claim that because of school crowding and rapid population growth in some communities, state assistance to school districts is necessary. Opponents of the measure say that the state should not be going into debt when interest rates are high, and that the total school enrollment in California is declining.

Proposition 2—Jail Construction Bonds: In June, the voters approved a bond issue to finance state prison construction. This measure would do the same for county jails, although the counties would be required to pay for some of the cost of the new jails. County jails are already dangerously overcrowded, and supporters of the proposition claim that tougher new laws will increase jail populations anyway. Opponents of the proposition agree that the counties don't have the money to build more jails, but argue that jailing more citizens is not the solution to crime.

Proposition 3—Cal-Vet Bonds: Since 1921, California voters have approved 19 bond issues for the state's program of low-interest farm and home mortgages for veterans. If passed, Proposition 3 would permit the financing of 8,500 new mortgages. Supporters of the measure say that the Cal-Vet program has always been financially self-supporting, and that this proposition would help the state's ailing home construction industry. Those opposed to the proposition believe that it is not the federal government's responsibility to finance veterans' programs, and that the state shouldn't be selling bonds when the interest rate is so high.

Proposition 4—Tahoe Land Acquisition: This proposition would allow the state to finance the purchase of land in the Lake Tahoe area that has recreational or ecological value, that is contiguous with already purchased state land, or that might be developed to the detriment of the area. Much of the land in the Tahoe basin has restrictions on development, and supporters of the measure say that landowners would receive just compensation for land which never can be developed. The intent of the proposition is to preserve the beauty and recreational value of Lake Tahoe, but opponents of the measure claim that the land acquisition should be financed by the tourist industry—which would financially benefit the most from the proposal.

Proposition 5—First Time Home Buyers: Intended to give assistance to people who have never bought a house, Proposition 5 would create a state-financed mortgage program similar to the succesful Cal-Vet program. If this measure passes, qualified first-time homebuyers would receive a low-interest mortgage for the first five years of home ownership. After that, the interest rate would be equal to the market rate, and the mortgage holder would be required to pay back the interest saved. The authors of the measure say that the program would not cost the state anything and would help the housing industry. To opponents of this proposition, the plan smacks of the "creative financing" which has caused many homeowners so much grief recently.

Proposition 6—Retirement Fund Investments: Under current law, no more than 25 percent of public pension funds can be invested in common stocks. Proposition 6 would raise the common stock limit to 60 percent of the fund's portfolio, a change which supporters of the measure say would stimulate the state's economy and bring a higher return for the fund. The proposition includes guidelines for prudent investment, but opponents of the measure argue that the stock market is too volatile, and that retirement funds shouldn't be risked in a market that has brought mixed results for many mutual funds.

Proposition 7—Fire Safety Tax Exemption: Under the provisions of the Jarvis-Gann Initiative, real estate which has been remodeled is subject to a tax reappraisal which can exceed Proposition 13's two percent yearly tax increase limit. Proposition 7 would exempt property owners who have installed fire safety systems from increased taxes on the remodeling. The measure is intended to encourage the installation of fire alarms and sprinklers, but opponents argue that the entire property tax system should be overhauled at once, and that Proposition 7 would continue the inequities created by Proposition 13.

Proposition 8—Local Government Fund Transfers: This proposed constitutional amendment would allow cities and counties to increase the amount of funds transferred between government agencies. Supporters of the measure claim that cities and counties could solve many of their cash-flow problems without raising taxes if this measure is approved. The opposition says that this measure would allow local governments to engage in deficit spending, and that the government should not spend revenues that are anticipated but not guaranteed.

Proposition 9—Private School Textbooks: Until 1981, the state was required to lend textbooks to tax-exempt private schools when requested to do so. The loan program, which cost the state $3.6 million in 1981 to administer, was ruled unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court. Proposition 9 would amend the constitution to allow the book loan program. Proponents of the measure claim that the loan program is fair because all parents pay taxes to purchase state textbooks, even if some children attend private schools. Opponents argue that this measure is nothing but a $4 million gift to private and religious schools.

Proposition 10—Trial Court Consolidation: This proposed constitutional amendment would allow counties to merge their superior, municipal, and justice courts into one system if the county voters approve. Such a unified-court system has been tried in San Diego County for the past five years, and supporters of the proposition say that recordkeeping and the handling of cases have been more efficient under the proposed system. The proposition would also allow municipal judges to receive a yearly pay increase of $6,000—a point which critics of the measure say makes the proposal a plan for financial disaster instead of court reform.

Proposition 11—Beer and Soda Containers. Popularly known as the bottle bill, this voter initiative would require that every empty beer, carbonated water, or soft drink container be redeemable for at least five cents. Retailers would pay refunds for products they sell, and containers could also be returned to redemption centers. Nine states now have container deposit laws, and in those states, 90 percent of the bottles or cans are returned for deposits instead of being thrown away. Supporters of the measure argue that mandatory deposits would reduce litter, encourage recycling, and create thousands of new jobs. Breweries, bottling companies, and the large supermarket chains are spending millions of dollars to defeat this proposition. Opponents of the initiative argue that it would increase retail prices dramatically, cause sanitation problems at stores forced to accept empty containers, and destroy voluntary recycling programs. In states with similar bottle laws, litter has been reduced, but there is no conclusive evidence that prices or employment are greatly affected either way.

Proposition 12—Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze; One of the msot popular voter initiives of the last ten years, this proposition would require the governor to write a letter urging both the United States and the Soviet and the Soviet Union to end the nuclear arms race. The vast legion of freeze supporters say that there are already enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world, that continued testing of nuclear weapons is increasing the chances of war, and that the people must tell the politicians in Washington and Moscow that enough is enough. The freeze initiative is written to include both the US and the Soviet Union; supporters of the proposition say that only a freeze of both nations' nuclear arms would promote security. There is little organized opposition to the freeze, but critics of the plan claim that a freeze would guarantee Soviet nuclear superiority over the US, and that the USSR would probably violate any agreement banning nuclear testing.

Proposition 13—Water Conservation: This extremely complex measure would set new standards for conservation of the state's water supply. Written by environmentalists, the measure would require water agencies to develop conservation plans, protect streams and lakes from the adverse effects of water diversion, impose regulations on the pumping of groundwater from parts of the San Joaquin Valley, and generally require that all new water projects be as cost-efficient as possible. Supporters of the initiative argue that Proposition 13 would help Southern California meet its water needs, limit environmental problems problems in Northern California, limit public subsidies to large farm operations, preserve stream flow in important fishing areas, and generally help the state efficiently manage its limited water resources. Nearly every farm group and water agency in the state is opposed to the initiative. Opponents argue that the plan would raise the price of water, and thus food, could cause the state to run out of water and would make the rights of fish more important than the rights of farmers. Opponents of the measure strongly argue that a new water plan is both too drastic and too expensive; supporters counter that something must be done about water before it's too late.

Proposition 14—Reapportionment Commission: A proposed amendment to the constitution, this initiative would place legislative redistricting in the hands of a bipartisan commission. Presently, the redistricting is done by the legislature. Supporters of the initiative say that the party in control at the time of redistricting always makes new boundaries which will benefit the party of the most—without any concern for the voters. Opponents of the initiative say that the plan would cost too much money to implement, would create an elitist group not responsible to the voters, and is not needed at all. The Republican Party is for the proposition, the Democrats against.

Proposition 15—Handgun Registration and Control. This initiative would require the registration of all handguns, would ban the import of handguns into the state, and would require new criminal penalties for the possession of concealed or unregistered handguns. The initiative also restricts the legislature from passing new laws restricting the ownership of rifles or shotguns. Supporters of the intitiative claim that stricter control of handguns would reduce crime and make it easier to track down criminals. Opponents argue that the proposition doesn't do anything to halt the misuse of weapons, that it is unfair to make law-abiding citizens pay a fee for their right to bear arms, and that a massive new state bureaucracy would be created if this measure passes. ✓

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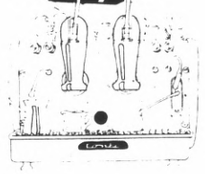

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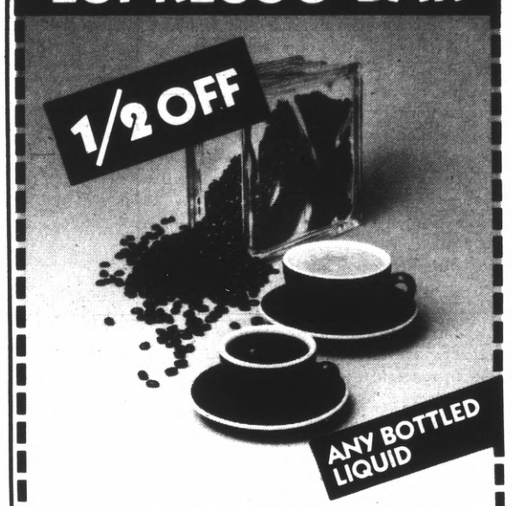

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The Road To Sacramento

ELECTION '82

by Dave Corbut

Gubernatorial candidate Tom Bradley enjoys a 12-14 point lead in the polls over Republican George Deukmejian, but contenders from three other political parties give California voters a wider choice. Peace and Freedom candidate Elizabeth Martinez, Libertarian Dan Dougherty, and American Independent James Griffin admit their chances of winning the election are slim.

Yet Dougherty, Martinez, and Griffin have all concentrated on issues, while their front-running opponents prefer to maintain consistent images through well-tailored radio and television commercials. On November 2, Californians will choose between a conservative in favor of the Reagan Administration, a moderate who balanced nine straight city budgets as Mayor of Los Angeles, and three lesser-known but more vocal candidates.

Mayor Tom Bradley, left, and Attorney General George Deukmejian tried not to antagonize any v

Tom Bradley—Democrat

Tom Bradley believes his edge in the polls is due to voters' lack of trust in Reaganomics' ability to stabilize the economy. Though essentially moderate, he is supported by people of color and by Caesar Chavez's Farmworkers Union. His "top priority" is to create jobs, and he plans to cut double-digit unemployment by encouraging foreign trade and promoting tourism. Bradley also seeks to improve education in public schools, to protect welfare recipients, and to cut violent crime.

Bradley has spent his entire political career as a public official in Los Angeles. He served as a police officer for 21 years before he served as a city legislator. Despite his law enforcement background, Bradley favors Proposition 15 (the handgun initiative), which 51 of 58 California sheriffs oppose. Bradley says he would select "tough but fair" judges if elected and has vowed to enforce the death penalty. He is a self-styled moderate with a reputation as a hard worker.

Citing the improvement of public education as a top priority, Bradley is "outraged" that California has the lowest per capita money allocation for public education in the US. He favors increases in the state education budget but has not specifically told reporters what improvements he would make. California welfare and disability recipients must be protected, according to Bradley, and he calls for a crackdown on fraud and wasteful bureaucratic spending that he says "has racked the department."

Mayor Bradley's environmental policy is deliberately middle of the road, and has provoked criticism from environmentalists and developers alike. He has not taken a stand on questions concerning land preservation and ski resort expansion that go "hand in hand" in Lake Tahoe. He opposes offshore drilling in "sensitive communities," but does not rule out drill sites that are farther off the coast. Bradley advocates promotion of almost every new energy system, and grudgingly supports nuclear power, although he has pledged not to build any new plants if he were elected.

George "Duke" Deukmejian—Republican

George Deukmejian's twenty years of public service have been characterized by a strong anti-crime posture and an inherent belief that the free market system can right itself from within. He classifies himself as a conservative in the Republican party, and was elected state Attorney General with the full endorsement of the political machine that elected President Reagan. Deukmejian believes the Reagan rhetoric that tax cuts can recharge the economy; the less regulated, revitalized private sector would then create jobs to ease the pressure caused by over 1.3 million unemployed Californians.

Able to elicit support from a loyal moderate and conservative constituency, Deukmejian was a Southern California attorney and businessman before he assumed office as California Attorney General. He co-authored the "use a gun, go to prison" law and has criticized Governor Brown for judicial appointments that were "soft" on criminals. Deukmejian opposes Proposition 15 and staunchly supports the Victims Bill of Rights. He believes that handgun control "would only favor criminals, who could still get the guns they need anyway." He has repeatedly promised to be tough on convicted criminals, and considers crime prevention and stricter law enforcement fundamental aspects of his campaign.

A graduate of the supply side school, Deukmejian's economic and administrative philosophy is traditionally pro-business. He believes that tax cuts and "a slimming down" of California's state bureaucracy can strengthen the economy and "return prosperity to California." He favors a restructuring of the social security system, so that mothers who receive child support must at least work in day care centers, to free California taxpayers from the "burden of supporting people that can indeed work."

Viewing environmental concerns as a thorn in the side of successful business operations, Deukmejian advocates a full go ahead for Diablo and San Onofre nuclear power plants and thinks that coastal oil drilling disputes should be settled by the local communities and the California Coastal Commission. He sees environmental issues as insignificant, asking "how much wilderness do you need?"

Elizabeth Martinez Peace and Freedom

Bay area resident Elizabeth Martinez speaks out sharply against Reagan's policies which have cut welfare and social security benefits, built up the defense budget and brought about double-digit unemployment. Although she admits her chances of winning are remote, Martinez has emphasized her desire to prevent militarism at a grassroots level and let working classes and people of color know that there is an alternative to traditional big-party politics.

Martinez would propose an increase in corporate taxes to ease the burden on the state's poor people. A member of the Democratic Workers party and a civil rights activist of long standing, Martinez draws her strongest support from feminists, people of color and working classes. She hopes to win "about five percent" of the electorate.

Martinez believes that tax burdens have been unfairly adjusted to aid corporations. She also contends that health care costs are unfairly balanced as well. "Health care is a human right, not a privilege," asserted Martinez. The need to ease the hardships suffered by minorities is a top priority on Martinez's campaign. Recent government cutbacks have caused open resentment in the streets, and have solidified her belief that she is on the right track. She asserts the election of Reagan was a result of widespread alienation. "The so-called shift to the right is a myth," she adds. Martinez is an environmentalist by this year's campaign standards. 1982 may not yet be the year of progressive and socialist policies, but Martinez believes there is indeed hope for the left.

James C. Griffin American Independent

Several politicians have made pledges to trim the size of government, but American Independent candidate James Griffin asserts that he can make cuts without adversely affecting the needy. By ridding our current welfare system of waste and corruption, Griffin believes he can reduce taxes for Californians and thereby unshackle the economy as well.

As a 25-year California resident, Griffin believes his leadership in a number of civic and professional positions qualifies him to be governor. Despite an admittedly poor ranking in statewide polls, Griffin thinks most Californians would agree with the results of his government trimming proposals. Proposed reductions would include cuts in defense expenditures. The overall savings, Griffin says, from what he would slash from the welfare and defense budgets would make possible significant reductions in state and federal income tax. Griffin, however, does not advocate slicing expenditures so severely as to undermine the quality of vital institutions. He has consistently vowed to improve education.

Concerned elderly citizens and lower middle class families largely comprise Griffin's marginal political backbone.

Dan P. Dougherty Libertarian

Dan Dougherty all but concedes his defeat on November 2, yet recent statements by the front runners have given Dougherty the chance to speak his mind about these same issues.

"America's bureaucratic government no longer works. The rights to life, liberty and property must never be violated by any government," states Dougherty. A Marin County businessman, Dougherty believes the Bill of Rights and Constitution clearly define the purposes of US politics. Dougherty favors legalization of marijuana and denounces a peace-time draft, yet he supports complete dismantlement of the current welfare system. He advocates private charity to replace the aid from the state. In order to guarantee the rights of the individual, the Libertarians seek to abolish federal and state income tax, eliminate social security except on a voluntary basis, and put an end to compulsory attendance in public schools. Tax credits on a dollar-for-dollar level would be granted to anyone who paid for a child's education in private school. Dougherty has no confidence in the US's present two party government to solve the problems it faces.

Waxing philosophical in these final stages of the campaign, Dougherty admits his views may be radical enough to keep him out of the political mainstream. Yet he cites the small but steady increase in minority party membership as a sign that voters are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with both Republican and Democratic policies. He supports Proposition 12 (the nuclear freeze) while he adamantly opposes 13 and 15 (water control and handgun registration). ✓

Wald and Wilson, Dietrich and Fuhrig, and, of course, Brown

ELECTION '82

The Race for the Senate

by Dave Tracey

The subject of the debate was supposed to be domestic policy. But as San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson discovered, a campaign with Jerry Brown means no holds barred—nothing is sacred.

Brown surprised Wilson at their October 11 meeting by asking him to explain a $70,000 loan the Mayor had received that allowed him to invest in a tax shelter and pay no income tax in 1980.

Wilson responded that it was "the ultimate in brass for Jerry Brown to come up with a comment on taxes...Over the last three years, sir, I have paid more in taxes than you. So if I have not paid a fair share, neither have you, brother."

Brown shot back, "You've made a heck of a lot more money than I have."

One of these two men will almost certainly be the next Senator from California. The latest opinion polls call the election a toss-up between the front runners, with Brown having eroded Wilson's huge 22-point lead. If momentum means anything, Brown could soon pack his bags for Washington and Wilson retire to his home in La Jolla.

Nevertheless, here are brief profiles of all the candidates for the California seat in the United States Senate.

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Democrat

Brown is now past the stage of dynamic boy-governor that began in 1974 when he was 36. He was the quintessential unconventional politician then—promising a "new spirit," driving a used Plymouth rather than a limousine, living in an apartment rather than Ronald Reagan's $1 million governor's mansion. He talked about space travel and solar energy, regularly visited the San Francisco Zen Center and dated a pop star.

But not anymore. Now, he claims, he is "older and wiser." In an interview recently Brown spoke about his four years in a Jesuit seminary. He was about to quote a Jesuit philosopher in Latin when he stopped himself. "I don't do that anymore," he explained and translated into English. Asked why he didn't use Latin, a hallmark of his style, he replied in a hushed voice, "Because it sounds moonbeamy. It sounds pretentious."

It is this preoccupation with his image that has irked his critics, who consider him a political opportunist of the worst kind. They point to his two unsuccessful bids for the presidency and to his initial strong opposition to Proposition 13, only to embrace it as if it were his own the day after it passed.

Brown's image is very important to him—just as the standard politician on TV, with the jacket over the shoulder and the sleeves rolled up—ready to *work for you*—is concerned with his image. Brown didn't fit their standard image, so he contrived his own.

Brown has taken liberal stands on free choice, abortion, and nuclear power. California now has the most stringent environmental laws in the country. Women, Blacks and Latinos have made up 49.8 percent of his administrative appointments.

The farmworkers won Brown's support in their fight to create the Agricultural Labor Relations Board. He has encouraged development of alternative and renewable energy through tax incentives and appointments to the Energy Commission and the Public Utilities.

Conservative institutions such as the California Chamber of Commerce ("economic dinosaurs," he calls them) and the California Medical Association oppose Brown on the right. On the left he is criticized for lofty talk on progressive issues followed by weak if any action; his support for the B-1 bomber and a general disregard for the lives of working people are also grounds for criticism by supporters of the traditional Democratic Party platform.

David Wald
Peace and Freedom

A solar engineer and veteran political activist, Wald does not court the corporate vote. He calls for price controls on major sectors of the economy such as steel, petroleum products, automobiles and key food commodities. He proposes legislation that would penalize speculation in commodities, real estate, and currencies.

He supports a 75 percent cut in the military budget to reduce inflation. To stimulate employment he would "enact legislation in which the federal government would steer investment, using the funds released by curtailing militarism." He would put the money into "socially useful functions such as housing, transportation, health care, environmental safeguards and renewable energy research and development."

He also encourages the development of producer and consumer cooperatives and would provide funds to get them started.

Wald has harsh words for both Democrats and Republicans in the two-party system—which he says doesn't always seem to have two differing parties. He is particularly critical of the Democratic Party for being "part of the problem," while claiming to represent the disadvantaged. As part of the Peace and Freedom socialist ideology, he sees both parties working in favor of the same class interests, while the needs of many people are ignored.

Those who support Wald know their candidate won't win. However, they consider it important to vote for a candidate they truly believe in, with the hope that someday voters will have to decide between "greater goods"—rather than "lesser evils."

Pete Wilson
Republican

Wilson was elected mayor of San Diego in 1971 as a moderate, "untainted" government candidate. The incumbent he defeated was under indictment along with six other city council members for accepting bribes from the Yellow Cab Company. All but one was later convicted.

Two years after he gained office, Wilson tried to sell the voters on a measure that would make him San Diego's undisputed chief executive, with veto power over the city manager. Under the city charter, the mayor is one of nine council members and presides over meetings, while the manager is responsible for directing city operations.

The voters rejected his measure, but Wilson continues trying. Before long, through administrative reforms and appointments of friends and followers to key positions, he had secured unprecedented power. "The charter is a quaint document from an earlier time," he explained.

As his ideology changed from moderate to conservative, his "clean" government origins may have faded into distant memory as well. He has recently come under fire for accepting gifts from big business.

Wilson travels free in airplanes owned by Ernest W. Hahn, Inc.—which won a contract to develop a major downtown shopping center—and by the Baldwin Co., developers of a 14,000 home project on the city's northern border.

His policy of selling some city land at below market levels as a way to entice new businesses to San Diego has also been criticized. In 1979, after secret negotiations, Signal Companies, Inc. purchased a choice La Jolla industrial park site for a price estimated to be half the value of the land. Signal Companies chairman Forrest Shumway is now one of Wilson's campaign state finance chairmen.

Wilson has sponsored legislation that prohibits city employees from striking. Wages have dropped from 44 percent of the city budget to 38 percent during Wilson's term in office. The bus system in San Diego has fewer routes now than it did when Wilson took office, while the rates have doubled.

Joseph Fuhrig
Libertarian

Fuhrig is an Economics professor in the Bay area who abhors government involvement in anything, which is the sole plank in the Libertarian party platform. He would call for an immediate end to income tax as well as any government controls over businesses or corporations. "Millions of new jobs could be created," says Fuhrig, "by getting government out of the way of private producers."

Fuhrig blames the Federal Reserve System for causing "inflation, recession, or both, since its inception in 1913. It is time to declare this intrusion into the economy a total failure."

Fuhrig offers the Libertarian Party dream of conservatism in the extreme where somehow everyone is a Horatio Alger who makes it—and all our problems disappear.

Theresa Dietrich
American Independent

Dietrich claims that the federal government is in the "employment, foreign aid and 'bail out' business unconstitutionally, which is the main cause of today's staggering inflation." She proposes reducing inflation by making the government "allow its businesses to return to the private enterprise system."

She also criticizes both major parties for lowering tariffs "so drastically that the US is being absolutely inundated with foreign products to the point we are not producing our own supply and demand." This, she maintains, is the cause of unemployment, the solution being to import raw materials and make our own products. ✓

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Peace and Freedom Candidate
David Wald

Socialism and the US Senate

by Mark K. Cassell

You won't see full page ads of him in the major newspapers, you won't see exclusive interviews with him on national TV, or a 30 second commercial every other day, but David Wald, the Peace and Freedom candidate for US Senator, is quietly waging an energetic campaign to "reach people with ideas that differ from the two major parties and to build a movement in general."

Wald, running in his fourth state election and third Senate election, claims that there are two major issues in this election: the arms race and the economy.

He is a strong advocate of Proposition 12 (the Nuclear Freeze initiative) but believes it not nearly thorough enough, "Of total military spending, only 20-25 percent is spent on nuclear weapons; the rest is spent on conventional weaponry. What we need is a complete dismantling of all military installations outside the continental United States."

While one of his opponents, Governor Edmund Brown, is also a supporter of Proposition 12, Wald has some harsh criticism toward Brown's positions on other military issues. "Brown supports Proposition 12 but also supports the B-1 bomber and other conventional weaponry," said Wald. "He has supported mass increases in military activity in Third World countries, as well as expanding the US's insane involvement with militarism. When [sic] Brown is elected, there is no doubt in my mind that he will support the draft."

Wald's economic ideas revolve around a socialist concept of economic and political democracy. He believes that only when factories, farms, and schools are collectively owned and democratically managed "will we have a meaningful political democracy. Reaganomics seeks to check inflation and 'balance the budget' on the backs of the poor, the aged, minorities, women, and all working people by slashing spending for vital social services."

Republicans, who believe there should be drastic cuts in government spending, are extremely hypocritical says Wald, because "They completely ignore the tremendous increases in military spending as if it weren't even part of government spending."

Unlike the two major parties, Wald believes that the Peace and Freedom party truly represents the will and best interests of the people. "Neither of the other two parties have anything relevant to say since both represent the same class interests," he said. However, he has particularly strong criticism toward the Democrats who have attempted

ELECTION '82

to remove the Peace and Freedom party from the ballot by raising the percentage of party members needed to be on the ballot. "They have chosen to de-legitimize us," he states. "How does that serve the true interests of democracy?"

Wald was himself a member of the Democratic party for nine years until he realized the "Democrats were part of the problem." Eleven years ago he became a member of the Peace and Freedom party and ran as a candidate for the US Senate in 1976 and in 1980, and ran in 1978 for Secretary of State. He is, by profession, a solar engineer and works as a consultant to the Santa Clara Solar Research Institute. He is currently working to implement renewable energy technology in developing countries.

The Peace and Freedom party is a coalition of socialist parties which developed after the Vietnam war. However, as Wald will point out, it is far from being just a protest party; it has "a sound and well-rounded social policy." In 1968 the party attained ballot status in California and since then has continued to grow.

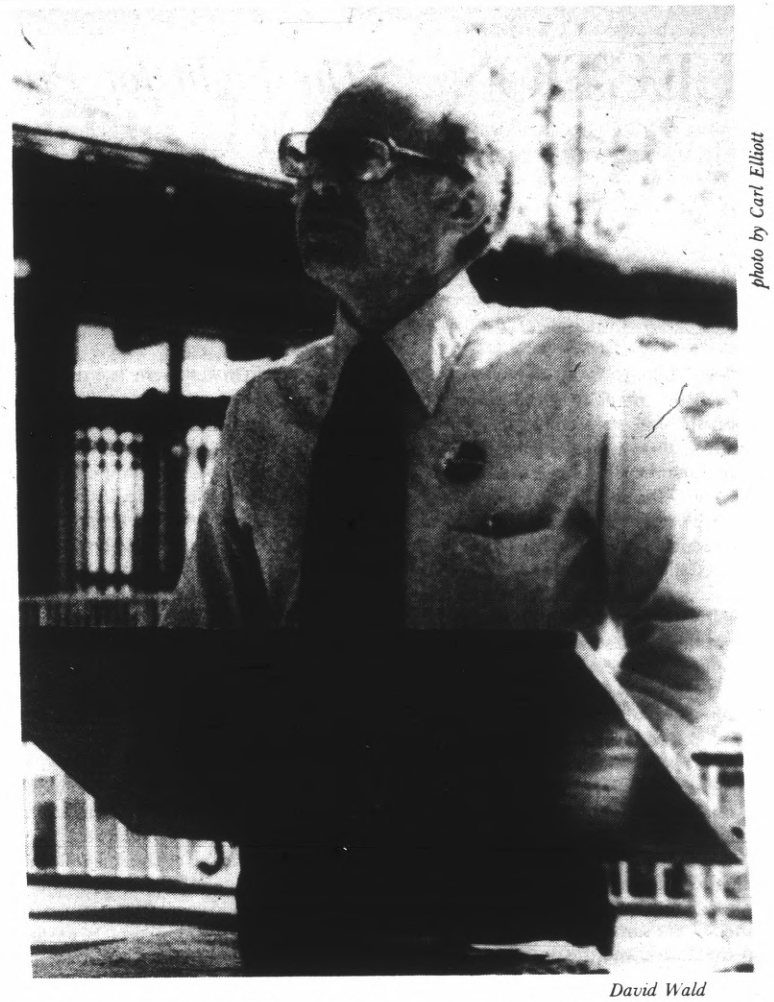

photo by Carl Elliott

David Wald

There is a great difference between growing and winning an election, which Wald recognizes. He realizes that he has little chance to win, simply because of the enormous amount of money the other major parties spend and the media coverage they receive. Yet he sees people voting for one of the major parties simply because they dislike the other major party. "Lesser of two evils politics leads to no progress," he says. Wald is confident that if people voted for the party that truly represented them, the Peace and Freedom party would win. But, he explains, because people have been so "brainwashed" by the mass media, they only see the Democrats and Republicans as their alternatives.

Wald also sees the entire electoral process as work against alternative parties such as Peace and Freedom. "The electoral process is a fraud and precludes any serious alternatives," he says. Wald believes that we need to get back to more "popular politics," which means the state is controlled by popular will. The sixties was a decade of "popular politics," with sit-ins, demonstrations, and rallies. It lost its momentum in the seventies, Wald believes, because the popular politics of the sixties was too narrowly-directed toward fighting the war. When the war ended, the momentum did as well.

Wald does not think he will run again if he loses this election, not because he is giving up, but because he strongly believes that there need to be some new faces running for the office. Wald is, however, quite optimistic about the future of his party. "The party could be a very great force in five years simply because of the default of the two major parties," he said. ✓

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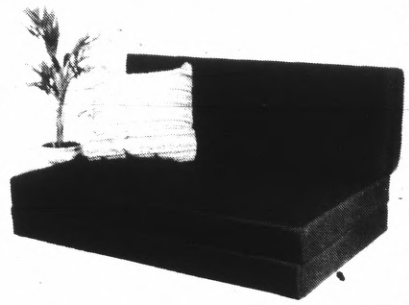
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ELECTION '82

The Fight for Proposition 11:

Battle Scarred and Bottle Scared

by Laura Lefever and Karl Whittles

Eleven billion throw-away containers are used annually in California. The question of how to most efficiently use them has led to a bitter and confusing campaign fight over the required beverage container deposit law—Proposition 11. The "Bottle Bill," as it is also known, pits California environmental groups such as the Sierra Club and Californians Against Waste (CAW) against corporations like Coca Cola, Safeway and Kaiser Aluminum. The campaign could be one of the costliest in California history, and despite the existence of bottle bills in six other states, both sides disagree on the effects the law would produce.

If passed, Proposition 11 would require that beverage containers sold or offered for sale on or after March 1, 1984, have a refund value, established by the distributor, of not less than five cents. The refund value of every beverage is to be clearly marked on the container. A dealer could not refuse to accept from any consumer an empty beverage container of the same style, size, or brand sold by the dealer, and the dealer would be required to pay the consumer the refund value stamped on the container. A distributor would have to accept from any dealer any empty beverage container of the same type sold by the distributor. The distributor would pay the dealer a 20 percent handling fee, plus the refund value. Beverage containers are defined as any bottles, cans, jars, or cartons made of metal, glass or plastic, in which beer, other malt beverages, mineral water, soda water and carbonated soft drinks are sold.

One of the main concerns of the bill's opponents is the effect that it could have on beverage costs. "The price is definitely going to go up," suggests Ferman Brown, president of Favorite Brands, Inc., a local beer distributor. He estimates prices will increase by an average of two dollars per case of beer, mainly because of transportation costs. "Rather than full, I have to run trucks one third empty out of my warehouse...to make room for the empties," he explains. "I would have to hire one third more drivers, trucks, and delivery runs."

Paul DeCoste, manager of Cost-Less Liquors in Capitola, attributes the predicted rise in consumer prices to the 20 percent handling fee. "Distributors will pass the 20 percent extra cost on to the store and we will pass it on to the customer," he said. "This will put the cost of a twelve pack of Bud over five bucks."

Proponents of the bill disagree with such projections. "Even though labor costs increase, they are more than counterbalanced by the incredible amounts of gas, oil, electricity, aluminum, steel, and glass that are saved," says Bill Shireman, information and legal affairs director of CAW. Pro-11 forces point to the effects of bottle bills in other states as support for their position. "In all but one state prices have not gone up," says Pam Downing, Yes-on-11 campaign organizer in Santa Cruz. "In the last state there have been accusations of price fixing which are being investigated."

If the possibility of increased costs is the least attractive aspect of Proposition 11, litter reduction is a point in its favor. But DeCoste disagrees: "At best, Proposition 11 remedies a situation that could be taken care of cheaper." He suggests "We could pay Cal-Trans to do it for $100,000,000 less."

"You clearly don't reduce litter to zero," says Sue Holt, UCSC professor of economics and public speaker for the Yes-on-11 campaign. "But reduction in total roadside litter would be 40 percent and in some states has been 50 percent to 70 percent. A 40 percent reduction in litter would in turn mean a 7 percent reduction in total solid waste." Proponents charge that opponents use the lower solid waste reduction figure to imply that litter would not be reduced significantly.

Litter reduction will also reduce accidents caused by broken glass and other container debris, according to supporters of Proposition 11. Current estimates run at two hundred thousand such accidents per year in California. "Oregon saw a 70 percent reduction in accidents," says Downing. "If the same thing happened in California that would justify the bill."

Many believe the campaign has sidestepped the importance of the solid waste issue. Zack Webber, representative of California Public Interest Research Group (CalPIRG), says that litter has been presented as the main issue because, "Your average Joe in Reseda can relate to going to Zuma Beach without broken glass all over the place," rather than saving resources and space at the county dump.

Energy is another complex but seldom mentioned issue related to Proposition 11. Proponents calculate that a 12 oz. container uses the equivalent of five ounces of oil in its lifetime—that's enough to light a 100 watt bulb for twenty hours. 20,000 barrels of oil a day are used to quench Californians' thirst for beer and soft drinks. Supporters' studies show that a bottle bill could reduce this to 13,000 barrels of oil a day.

This assumes that bottles will be refilled and cans recycled; however, the bill does not explicitly require this. "This bill has nothing to do with recycling," says beer distributor Brown. "It is my responsibility to recycle. Nothing in the bill requires me to do any recycling. If the price of glass falls any more, I'll send the bottles to the dump."

Opponents charge that recycling centers will suffer severely under Proposition 11. Webber says this is false. "Job redistribution will take place. More jobs will be created in the retailing and recycling industries and some jobs will be lost in container production."

In addition to getting a bottle bill on the California law books, proponents of Proposition 11 see its passage as a crucial step to a national deposit law. "As more and more states adopt bottle bills," explains a recent CAW newsletter, "the political opposition to a national law will grow steadily weaker. With the passage of the law in New York [last June], California becomes the pivotal state in the drive for national bottle bill legislation." New York, Delaware and Massachusetts are three states that have recently passed bottle bills. The six states with bottle bills already in effect are Maine, Michigan, Iowa, Connecticut, Vermont and Oregon.

Most of these states have adopted bottle bills through their state legislatures. Only two out of ten attempts to pass bottle bills through the electorate have been successful. In the California state legislature, Senator Omer Rains (D-Ventura) has tried to get a bottle bill passed since 1975, but the container lobby has stopped him every time. Yes-on-11 forces are going to the voters to try to overcome the odds.

In other states the initiative lost at the polls after the container industry had spent millions of dollars to fill the airwaves and the mail with its arguments against the initiative. The California campaign faces the same situation. The No-on-11 forces enjoy a 10:1 money advantage and are using it to blitz the media. Their yellow and blue signs are everywhere; on billboards, on beer trucks, and in every food and liquor store in town. Their slogans include, "It just doesn't make sense," and "Why punish everyone for the bad manners of a few?" These, along with the commercials which stress inconvenience, try to appeal to California's egocentrism and lack of foresight.

The situation is not unlike the 1978 anti-smoking campaign in which opponents had a similar financial advantage and were able to reverse wide-spread public support to defeat the measure in the last few weeks. The same firm that produced the campaign ads for the anti-smoking initiative is at work for the opponents of Proposition 11. But Yes-on-11 forces remain confident. "Even at a 12:1 money disadvantage we will still win," says Downing. "But much past that and things will get tough."

The media tactics already used by the No-on-11 forces have spurred CalPIRG to submit complaints to the Fair Political Practices Commission. The complaints accuse No-on-11 forces of distorting possible litter reduction rates and estimates of California's current recycling practices. Webber points out, "You can't fool all of the people all of the time, but they only need to fool 51 percent of the people on November 2."

With all the controversy and conflict surrounding Proposition 11, one thing is certain. No one can argue with the objective of the initiative—to recycle valuable resources. The real question is whether Proposition 11 is the correct, most efficient means to this end. This is what Californians must decide on November 2. ✓

The Water Resources Act

Construction Yields to Conservation

ELECTION '82

by Todd Woody

There are many issues on the November ballot, such as the bilateral nuclear freeze, that have captured much media and public attention. Others, such as Proposition 13, the Water Conservation and Efficiency Act, have more or less been relegated to the back page. Though people may not be marching in the streets of Santa Cruz to support water conservation, this act has potentially the greatest long-range impact on California of any of the propositions.

Proposition 13 represents a philosophical and operational departure from traditional water management policies. The established procedure sought to meet water demands through the construction of expensive projects financed by property taxes and subsidies.

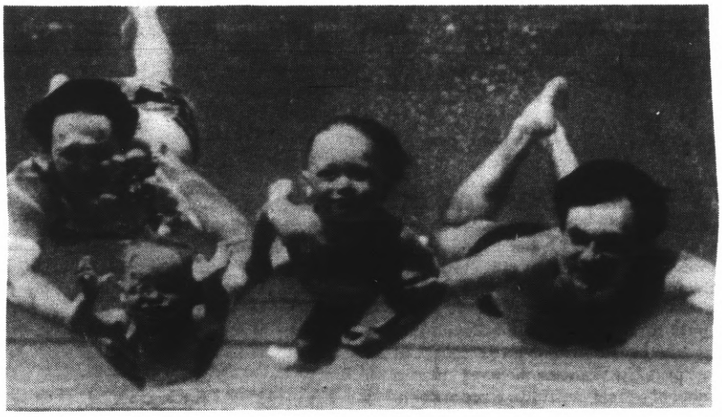
Proponents of the initiative—conservationists/environmentalists, citizen groups and public officials—argue that California can no longer afford to finance large-scale projects. They claim the state must adopt a water policy to expand supplies through conservation, groundwater management, and an equitable pricing structure.

Opponents of Proposition 13—primarily agribusiness, banking interests, the Chamber of Commerce—believe the act will take power away from local water districts and create a massive state water bureaucracy. They fear California's economic development will slow down without the construction of new water projects.

The initiative identifies 11 groundwater overdraft areas, including the Santa Cruz-Pajaro Basin, and requires that local water districts create a groundwater management authority within one year of the act's passage. They must also submit a conservation plan to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) within two years.

Robert Curry, a UCSC professor of environmental studies who helped draft the initiative, believes the management and regulation of groundwater tables is the most salient feature of the act. "It's an important step because we have utilized all the relatively inexpensive and safe surface reservoirs." He says California has the highest overdraft rate in the nation and that this act will allow the state to exercise control over who will use groundwater supplies.

Henry Voss of the California Farm Bureau Federation says this provision will restrict the decision-making capacities of local districts concerning water use. "The implication is that local entities no longer have the skills or foresight to chart their own course of direction...but that authority should be granted to a statewide superagency," Voss wrote in a recent *Western City* magazine article.



John Laird, Santa Cruz City Council member and chairperson of the Santa Cruz Water Planning Task Force, disputes the agribusiness assessment of Proposition 13. "The charge that local control is usurped by the state is outrageous. In areas of groundwater depletion where local efforts have failed, the state is giving them (the local districts) another chance to fix the problem by allowing them to create their own management authority."

Agribusiness interests also oppose certain aspects of Proposition 13. They object to the provision that requires local water districts which supply 20,000 acre-feet of water annually to file a conservation plan with the SWRCB. The large corporate farms fear this will lead to a decline in available water supplies.

Says Curry, "There has been such blasphemous disregard for water resources [by local districts] that now control is required for the good of future generations of Californians."

The initiative empowers the SWRCB to appropriate water for instream use. This provision is intended to give equal access with farmers and cities to those who would use the streams, rivers and lakes for recreation and scientific study.

Opponents claim this policy will slow down agricultural development. "I don't think people who simply like to raft should control the state's future," says Bob Long, President of the California Council of Growers. They fear rafters and others who use rivers for recreation would ask the SWRCB to set aside all unappropriated water for instream use, thus restricting agricultural access. Proponents of the act point out that pre-existing water rights will be respected and that future instream water appropriation will only be made when it is in the public interest.

The third major provision of the act calls for water users to pay the full cost of their water supplies, and would phase out the use of subsidies and property taxes to support developed water projects. Proponents believe subsidization is unfair to taxpayers and provides little incentive for conservation because it artificially inflates water demand.

Farmers use 63 percent of the resources from the State Water Project (SWP) but pay only 14 percent of its cost. Customers of the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) in Southern California financed 70 percent of the SWP but only used 25 percent of its water. Agribusinesses often pay less for their water supplies than what is costs the state and federal government to supply it. The cost to the federal government for six irrigation projects was $54-170 per acre-foot of water, but large corporate farmers such as Tenneco and Chevron often pay only 9 cents -$9.82 for that water.

Voss says this measure will hurt those farmers that have always conserved water and who deserve the lower rate. "It doesn't matter how efficient your use of water has been, since the directive calls for 'greater' efficiency." He also fears that this provision may prevent the financing of future water projects.

Californians will decide this Tuesday whether to accept the status quo and continue present policies or embark on a new course of water conservation. ✓

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Contest For the 16th

Demopublican Leon Panetta

The Bipartisan Solution

by Julia Silverman

United States Representative Leon Panetta has been hailed by many on Capitol Hill as one of the rising stars of the Democratic Party. A firm believer in "bipartisan cooperation," his name has been mentioned as a possible runningmate for former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, should Mondale win the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.

A complex man, a candidate of some contradictions, Panetta paints a moderately liberal image, despite the fact that he was once a Republican. Though a professed believer in military budget cuts, Panetta voted for initial passage of House Bill 6030—the Defense Authorization Act (DAA) for fiscal year 1983. "I voted for it," Panetta told a group of students last Wednesday, October 20, "but it was part of a budget compromise. There were to have been cuts made in certain sections of the military budget—but in the final version most of these cuts had, in fact, been taken out."

The bill, which passed intially by a 290-73 margin, contained one clause, "The Solomon Amendment," which specified that no government loans or financial aid shall be granted to young men who have not complied with the 1980 order requiring draft registration at age eighteen.

Though he voted for the DAA, Panetta did not, according to Washington aide Scott Wilson, support the Solomon Amendment. "The congressman (sic) thinks there are serious civil rights questions with that," said Wilson. "He was in favor of a substitute offered by Representative Paul Simon, [D-Illinois]." Because the compromise cuts did not come through as expected, and because he did not agree with the Solomon Amendment, Wilson says, Panetta later changed his mind, and was one of the 148 representatives that voted against the act when it came up for final passage.

"The act was overwhelmingly approved," said Kristen Stelck of the UC Lobby in Sacramento, "There was hardly any debate. Many liberal people voted for it just so they could say they were strong on defense."

Panetta's opponent, Gary Richard Arnold, has strongly criticized him for going along with many of Ronald Reagan's policies. "He calls himself a Democrat," says the ultra-conservative Arnold. "Well, if he really is, why doesn't he speak up? The truth is, there is no two party system anymore...they're all the same."

Having grown accustomed to Arnold's unusual manner, Panetta was not surprised when Arnold verbally confronted President Reagan at a recent meeting for Republican congressional candidates. Panetta thought this interruption was an "inappropriate" way to address the President but noted that the exchange was characteristic of Arnold's behavior. Panetta is well acquainted with Arnold's style, having been labeled by Arnold as a "leftist, commie radical." These allegations no longer bother Panetta, who believes "it is just the kind of rhetoric that might sell in Santa Monica—not in my district."

Quick to point out that the Republican Party nominated Arnold in its contested June primary, Panetta believes that a number of people must have voted for him. He views this as an interesting commentary on our political process. "A person can walk in and put his name on the ballot as a business consultant without putting on much of a race," he says. "It is sad that candidates don't bring the issues to the people clearly, and that people don't pay that much attention to making those very important choices."

Panetta is annoyed by Arnold's lack of commitment to tangible goals. His major concern is that the issues Arnold chooses to address are not the ones that are relevant to the problems faced by the people of the district, such as unemployment. Instead, Panetta points out, Arnold is concerned about a supposed conspiracy by the Trilateral Commission to take over the country. "Without even speaking to the merits of that," Panetta comments, "there is not the kind of campaign issue debate that I think has got to be going on."

For six years Panetta has represented the 16th district. He defeated incumbent Republican Burt Talcott in 1976, and stockbroker Eric Seastrand, a former member of the John Birch Society, in 1978.

He began his political career as a Republican, but jumped to the Democratic Party in 1970, after a stint as Director of the Office for Civil Rights for the Nixon Administration. Panetta maintains he was not willing to mollify Southern conservatives by implementing Nixon's weak, "almost racist" desegregation strategies—which he says were essentially to avoid enforcing the law. Because of his opposition, Panetta was one of the first major officials to be fired during Nixon's Presidency.

After his experience in the Office for Civil Rights, Panetta returned to California and joined the Democratic Party. "I became a Democrat," he says, "because I saw the Republicans becoming a party in which there was very little room for people who were progressives and moderates on social issues...I thought I could do more as a Democrat." His change in party affiliation was not, he says, a change in beliefs. "I have no regrets," he says, "about my basic commitments, because they remain the same."

Panetta was successful this year in pushing through a bill to provide hospice care for the terminally ill and their families. This new law will require Medicare to pay for care of the dying. This should reduce costs for the government, as hospice care is less expensive than institutionalized care.

photo by Karin Victoria

Leon Panetta

Another Panetta proposal is the Income Tax Simplification Act, which would eliminate all credits and deductions to equalize the tax rate for all taxpayers. A low-income, personal credit would also be included to ease the burden on low and middle-income taxpayers.

Panetta has also introduced legislation to prohibit oil and gas drilling off the central and northern California coast by banning oil and gas leases until the year 2000.

Representative Panetta has sponsored legislation, passed by the House and still pending in the Senate, to permanently ban oil and gas drilling in the nation's Wilderness Areas, such as the Ventana Wilderness Area in Los Padres National Forest. Panetta believes the interests of James Watt, Secretary of the Interior, "are simply not in preservation, but in raping our natural resources. That's where he's coming from—he makes no bones about it." Panetta says that "While we can take out all our anger against James Watt, I don't think we ought to forget that Ronald Reagan is the guy who appointed this character and allows him to make the decisions he makes on issues...at some point we have to recognize that the President bears the ultimate responsibility for the policies this guy is trying to implement."

The first attempt by Panetta to tackle the 1982 fiscal mess was a bipartisan alternative that was later defeated by the House. He then supported a measure sponsored by Budget Committee Chairperson James R. Jones, which was also defeated by the House. Although Panetta opposed the President's budget from its conception, he says he "felt obligated" to vote for it on final passage. The House had already decided to support the President's budget over the more liberal Jones proposal in order to pass a budget for the 1983 fiscal year.

Once Congress has passed a budget, it can make required spending cuts without a negative impact on the beneficiaries of important programs, despite proposals for damaging cuts by the Administration. His concerns about the budget process have led him to introduce reform measures, such as his legislation to place the federal government on a two-year budget cycle.

Panetta says he regrets that the President has been so successful in manipulating Congress. However, he believes that co-operation by the House—through "rubber-stamping"—will not continue. Panetta says that "when Congress acts as a rubber stamp, we lose a lot of our credibility in the eyes of the public to really be a check in our system."

"If the President doesn't want to make decisions in the best interest of the country, then I think Congress should have the power to," he added. Panetta also believes there is an urgent need to improve the effectiveness of the House and the Senate through bipartisan cooperation and a greater effort by the president and the Congress to work together.

There are some that believe that Panetta, particularly in this election, is unbeatable, but he is not hedging his bets. He has met and debated with Arnold on several occasions, including the October 20 forum in the Cowell Courtyard. He doesn't take his opponent's *ideas* seriously, but neither does he deny the possibility that Arnold may be flamboyant—and now, well known—enough to surprise him. People are saying that Panetta might be Vice Presidential material, but such rumors have increased dramatically since the infamous "shut up" incident took place.

There are few who doubt that, with his ability to strike agreements with members of both of this country's controlling political parties, Panetta seems to be on the rise. But how strong this ascendancy is, and where it may or may not lead, is anyone's guess. ✓

Congressional Seat

Maverick Challenger G. Richard Arnold

The Crusade Against One-world Politics

by Mark Zaretsky

"Powerful, Progressive."—That's what his campaign posters say. To Ronald Reagan he's a thorn in the side; to opponent Leon Panetta—a pain in the neck, to the Santa Cruz County Republican Central Committee—a wolf in sheep's clothing. But to most of the uninitiated, he's an overnight sensation.

With just two words—which weren't even his own—G. Richard "Looks like Lenin, Talks Like Lincoln" Arnold became a national dinner-table topic. Even in Santa Cruz, many people still don't know him by name,

photo by Karin Victoria

G. Richard Arnold

but if you say "Mr. Shut Up," they will recall, "Oh yeah, the guy that pissed off Reagan." Arnold's purpose, he says, was "to tell the emperor he has no clothes." Such fame may be fleeting, but it's done a lot to spice up what would otherwise have been a lackluster, open-and-shut campaign.

He's been called a "Trilateralist," but that's incorrect—they're the ones he is trying to "expose." The balding, bearded 41 year old Arnold is a high-energy, low-budget crusader for the Radical Right, but, he maintains, "I'm fighting for everyone across the political spectrum. I'm fighting for freedom."

Incumbent US Representative Leon Panetta has called Arnold a "one-issue candidate." "All that stuff he talks about," Panetta charges, "has nothing to do with fixing roads and providing jobs in this district." "That stuff," which Arnold claims is the issue that affects all other issues, is the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and the Trilateral Commission.

According to Arnold, the CFR was formed in 1921 by 150 of the nation's most prominent leaders in government, labor, finance, the media and academia, "to create a world system of financial control, in private hands, able to dominate the political structure of each country and the economy as a whole."

The Trilateral Commission (TC), which Arnold describes as a puppet of the CFR, was formed in 1973, by David Rockefeller and 250 others. It is comprised primarily of government leaders and high-level bankers, and has the stated purpose of fostering cooperation between the North American, European, and Japanese economic communities. Arnold's campaign literature states that the two groups between them have 72 people (the San Francisco *Chronicle* recently quoted him as saying it was 83) working in the Reagan administration. Arnold claims the two groups are trying to control the world.

"There's nothing about Reagan now that was him in 1980," Arnold said, above the sound of an amplified acoustic guitar at a Capitola beachside restaurant, "He's completely changed his spots—he said one thing and he's doing another. He claims he wants to strengthen our economy, so how come he signed this executive order [holds it up] that says it's in our national interest to build a steel plant in Red China? People need jobs here, and he's pouring our tax money into that...he's a chameleon conservative who's changed his colors from right to red."

Arnold doesn't like the US having relations of any kind with the People's Republic of China. It was his accusation that the president has "sold out" Taiwan—and betrayed US conservatives—that catalyzed Reagan's celebrated outburst earlier this month. Neither does he have any affinity for the Soviet Union. "Just look what they're doing to the Afghans;" he pointed out, raising his voice above the music, "starvation, slaughter, biological warfare. But the Afghanis' enemy isn't Moscow or the Khyber Pass. Their true enemy is the nation that supplies the Russian soldiers with all that wheat."

At various times, Arnold, who has been shunned (perhaps illegally) by the Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito County Republican Central Committees, has called upon the US to: invade Cuba and/or Nicaragua; curtail immigration; deport all illegal aliens; withdraw all US troops from foreign countries, and station them as a patrol along the Mexican border. Of Nicaragua, he explains, "I said that, but it came at a time when we were involved with the British in a war in the Malvinas [Falkland] Islands. Why support the British? They were the ones shipping all the supplies into Hanoi.

Of his proposed invasion of Nicaragua, the Republican nominee explained, "My *point* is that we should not try to control these other countries at all, nor should we be maintaining communist dictators to do it for us—there's plenty to do at home."

While Arnold would like to see an end to US interference in the affairs of other countries, he says he does not believe in isolationism. "I think we should be involved in other country's affairs," he commented, "but this should be at arm's length, rather than through intercourse with those; you know, literal physical intercourse with those countries.

So far, Gary Arnold's campaign has been a bold one. He has the support of "tax fighter" Howard Jarvis, Barry Goldwater Jr., long-time local red-baiter H.R. (Hilda) Lans, and, he says, US Representative Jack Kemp. Arnold's bid has been promoted by the circulation of four tabloid publications. One of them, *Out of the Sand*, took the form of a newspaper, complete with syndicated features from the Associated Press and the Copley news Service, along with a number of photographs of Arnold—one showing him talking with "Trilateralist" Senator Charles Percy (R-Illinois)—and political information about the CFR, the TC, and on Arnold's campaign.

The other three were all campaign pamphlets, complete with two-page foldout charts listing past and present members of the TR and the CFR, and detailing the connections between them and the outside world. The list included former President Jimmy Carter; Vice President George Bush; present and former Secretaries of State George Schultz, Alexander Haig, and Henry Kissinger; Senators Kennedy, Cranston, Baker, Bayh, Glen, Mondale and McGovern; and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. Also, journalists George Will, Harry Reasoner, Dan Rather, Barbara Walters (one of the few women), James Reston, and William F. Buckley Jr.; and hundreds of others.

The most recent pamphlet which Arnold had to put together himself due to lack of funds, features a cover that folds out into "a poster or something," with the now-famous photograph of the seething, pointing Reagan, with the headline "SHUT UP," facing a photo of the standing, gesturing Republican black sheep candidate, tagged "SPEAK UP." The other two pamphlets, prepared in part by Gavin Bourne, former columnist for the now-defunct, libertarian-slanted Santa Cruz *Weekly*, featured a red, white and blue "salute to Ronald Reagan" cover on one, and a photo of the 3-piece pinstripe-suited Arnold standing, his hands braced in front of him, on a low table, exhorting the readers to "Resist the CommuNazi Coalition." and

The CommuNazi Coalition, Arnold says, is the TC and the CFR, along with the communist and socialist (he often uses them interchangeably) governments he says they control. "Back in Nazi Germany," he contends, "they used to say the best potential Nazi recruits were the Marxists. It's still true. What they (the CFR and the TC), have in their minds is a sort of scientific socialism for the rich.

"The true, communist Communists," Arnold explained, "are stupid and dumb. They're willing to die for a cause that is incredibly bankrupt. The Communists are a tool of the Trilateral Commission and the CFR. Communism is not based in Hanoi, Moscow or China, it is financed out of London, the Hague, and New York City."

But because the TC and the CFR control the media, Arnold said, the US public doesn't find out. "There's stuff going on all over the place, but all you ever hear about is Lebanon and every now and then El Salvador...it's a disgrace! It's the American public's fault...it's the result of getting no real food. Nothing to develop their teeth with; nothing to develop their backbones with—they just lay there in a pool of tapioca, complaining that 'this one's a Democrat and this one's a Republican,' or 'this is a liberal and this is a conservative.' There is no difference. It used to be that the Democrats would try something, and the Republicans would act as a brake, but now there is no brake. Reagan talks like a brake, but when you put your foot on him, he's an accelerator. The Trilateral Commission has done away with the two-party system. All we have is one Trilateral Party."

Arnold refers to Panetta as a "Deathocrat," which, he explains, means anyone who's against freedom. Panetta does not belong to either the Trilateral Commission or the CFR, but, Arnold adds, "he knows where the power is...Leftist-lawyer Panetta is installing a Hitlerian tyranny upon a once free people."

One thing Arnold advocates to improve the US' standard of living is abolition of the Federal Reserve System. "Right now the Federal Reserve is private—it's criminal the way a private institution, that hasn't had an independent audit since 1913, steals from us. Just move it to the government and we'd save millions...the fact that so many people can come out with PHD's in Economics, History, Political Science and US History and not know how the network works is a complete joke. If they were only Kiwanis, if they were Presbyterian, they should know it, or Unitarian. There's no way, there's no, absolutely no excuse...it's rape!"

Thus far, Arnold's support has been spotty. The incident at the White House, he says, "was favorable, and quite valuable," and small contributions have come in fairly consistently from all across the country, but he's been mostly out of money throughout his campaign. While he has received "many favorable letters," the three Republican Central Committees he represents have withheld their support—both moral and financial—from him. In fact, the Monterey Committee has sponsored a write-in campaign for his defeated primary opponent. But Arnold maintains the committees are not important to him. "They've never meant that much," he commented. "They don't do that much, and they don't mean that much now."

Despite the fact that many, if not most, of the people in the 16th Congressional may differ from him politically, Arnold is bucking

continued on page 42

ENDORSEMENTS

ELECTION '82

The Propositions

Proposition 1—State School Building-Lease Purchase Bond Law: YES. Many California public schools are overcrowded; others are old, ill-equipped and in need of repair. Children must have a suitable environment to learn.

Proposition 2—County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond: NO. Building new jails simply results in more people being sentenced to fill them. If there's no room, judges will turn to alternate programs such as community service. We don't need more people behind bars.

Proposition 3—Veteran Bond Act: YES.

Proposition 4—Lake Tahoe Acquisitions Bond: YES. Lake Tahoe is an invaluable natural resource; we must make an effort to protect its beauty from construction and human wastes.

Proposition 5—First Time Home Buyers Bond: YES. Without the lower interest rates provided by this program, many people, especially young households, would be unable to buy a home.

Proposition 6—Pension Fund Investment: NO.

Proposition 7—Taxation; Real Property Valuation; New Construction: YES. This proposition will make it cheaper for building owners to install fire alarms and sprinkler systems, and will reduce the number of lives lost and the amount of damage resulting from fires.

Proposition 8—Transfer of Funds by Local Governments: YES. Local government agencies sometimes run out of funds for services before taxes are collected; they can also be faced with unanticipated needs. This would allow these agencies to meet unexpected expenses.

Proposition 9—School Textbooks. Nonpublic Schools: NO. This proposition would allow private schools to receive an estimated $5 million worth of textbooks from California's public schools—this at a time when our schools are operating on a shoestring budget. It is unfair for the citizens of the state to finance private schools, most of which operate for profit.

Proposition 10—Unifying Superior, Municipal, and Justice Courts: NO ENDORSEMENT. It is difficult to calculate the effect of this proposition, which would give individual counties the option to unify their courts under one system. San Diego County has opted for this system, but no studies have resulted as of yet determining the impact of this unification.

Proposition 11—Beverage Containers: YES. Why should our state pay the price of the rudeness of out-of-state bottlers, who have burned an incredible sum of money trying to defeat this bill? Proposition 11 will save money, create jobs, and make out state a more beautiful place to live. In the words of *Time* magazine: "Despite dire predictions, the experience of the states that have enacted them shows clearly that bottle bills work."

Proposition 12—Nuclear Weapons Initiative: YES. The logic of Proposition 12 is as unassailable as it is desperately overdue: if Proposition 12 passes, the Governor of California will be required to write a letter to the President, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and Congress to urge an immediate, verifiable nuclear freeze. It is one small step toward ending nuclear madness, and it is very badly needed.

Proposition 13—Water Resources Initiative: YES. Proposition 13 provides for a local-level groundwater management plan. The once-fertile Owens Valley is now a barren desert because of thoughtless use of water systems; the same thing can and will happen to the San Joaquin Valley if some sort of planning is not instituted.

Proposition 14—Reapportionment by Districting Commission or Supreme Court: NO. Strictly a partisan attempt to redistrict the state to favor the Republican party. This will prove costly, inefficient, and a waste of time.

Proposition 15—Guns Initiative: YES. No one raises an argument when the government requires registration for an automobile or a license to get married, but when the subject of gun control arises, the citizenry reacts with shock and horror. Proposition 15 would not prohibit the ownership of handguns, rifles, or shotguns; it would simply increase penalties for carrying unregistered handguns.In a state where 2,000 people were slaughtered last year by weapons whose sole purpose is not to shoot targets nor to bag deer, but to kill human beings, it is absolute folly not to require some form of control on handguns.

State Offices

Governor: ELIZABETH MARTINEZ. The single issue in the Bradley-Deukmejian campaign has been the two candidates' differing stands on capital punishment. Even this small difference was eliminated last Tuesday night when Bradley told a television audience that he, like Deukmejian, would "vigorously enforce" the death penalty. Bradley and Deukmejian are peas in the same ideological pod. Journalist, labor advocate, and civil rights advocate Elizabeth Martinez, the Peace and Freedom party's candidate, is a clear alternative to the status quo policies Deukmejian and Bradley have to offer.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: WILSON RILES. Riles has done a great deal with very little; the egregious financial state of California's schools is a problem that he has worked hard to resolve. His opponent, Bill Honig, lacks the experience and the comprehension to deal with the responsibilities facing the Superintendent's office; Honig claims that there is nothing wrong with our schools that a return to traditional curricula wouldn't solve.

State Controller: FLORENCE McDONALD. During her term as City Auditor, McDonald turned a keen eye to the books of the City of Berkeley. McDonald could do an even more thorough job on the California state budget; a state which pays the nation's highest paid civil servant $20,000 a year in retirement money from his term as governor and yet hasn't enough money to keep its libraries and schools open obviously needs to reassess its priorities. McDonald could be just the woman to help out the process.

Assembly—28th District: NO ENDORSEMENT: We had high hopes for Sam Farr when we endorsed him two years ago, but since that time we have discovered what little political backbone this Democrat has. Farr has remained non-commital on a host of dangerous issues—such as the Victim's Bill of Rights and capital punishment—and seems to waver on every piece of legislation until he sees which way the wind is blowing. Farr is certainly the preferred candidate over his mud-slinging opponent Peter Cost, but his performance in the assembly is far too ambivalent to deserve our support.

The County Scene

Measure A: Jobs With Peace. YES. There is no quicker and more wasteful way to spend tax dollars than to invest it in the production of military hardware. Santa Cruz county residents pay nearly $109 million a year to the military in federal taxes. Only $15 million of this returned for social services. If even a fraction of these funds had been returned to the county, it could have created badly needed jobs. Measure A is a resolution demanding that the federal government redirect some of the money drained from the county into jobs and services.

Measure B: YES. A 2¢ a gallon tax with a sunset clause of five years to raise funds to repair the damage wreaked by this year's devastating floods isn't just a good idea—it should be the law.

County Schools Superintendent: DAVID WEISS: Both candidates in this race have the credentials to serve as superintendent, but Weiss has been much stronger in his support of desegregating the Pajaro school district, and he is adamant about removing the costly consultants which soak up our tax dollars and do little to improve the education of our county's children. Weiss has a much more grassroots approach to the administrative role of schools superintendent, and we hardily support his candidacy.

Federal Offices

US Senate: DAVID WALD. Although Jerry Brown has a fine track record on environmental issues and is clearly the lesser of two evils when compared to Pete Wilson, his stand on economics (if indeed he has one), education in general and the University of California in particular has been abysmal. His unwillingness to address the problems of the recession will no doubt continue if he is elected to the Senate. The sad truth is that whether Wilson or Brown is elected to the Senate, very little will change. In contrast to this bankruptcy of leadership, David Wald has several good ideas of what can be done to change the system, the most crucial of which is diverting the wasteful flood of money spent on defense toward badly needed social services. Wald's chances of victory in the election may be negligible; but then so are the differences between the two front-runners.

16th Congressional District: NO RECOMMENDATION. As in the senatorial race, incumbent Leon Panetta is clearly the lesser of two evils over his opponent G. Richard "Looks like Lenin—talks like Genghis Khan" Arnold. And Arnold's platform plank calling for the immediate invasion of El Salvador and Nicaragua is not going to make him very many friends in this primarily democratic district. But Panetta is an evil, nonetheless. Far too often, Panetta has followed Reagan's lead in cutbacks of social services and increased funding for the military. On domestic issues, Panetta's voting record has often left much to be desired. Panetta supported some of the more notorious congressional measures including the Intelligence Identities Protection Act which allows the government to institute proceedings against those who reveal the names of intelligence agents; and for the Walker amendment which would allot the justice department the necessary financing to investigate public schools which allow so-called voluntary school prayer. Panetta is the best of a bad lot in the House of Representatives, but he is hardly a progressive candidate, and hardly the sort of politician who deserves your vote, even in the face of a G. Richard Arnold. ✓

LETTERS

THE PAIN OF BEING A MAN

Dear Staff:

Okay, we dig; changes; for many of us changes in name only, what we used to call Being Considerate to Other Humans we now call feminism. So why do I keep getting the feeling that I'm not welcome in the feminist movement 'cause I'm a man?

Well, maybe it's because of Stephanie Denmark et al; hey S. D., what would you think of a statement like "the real problem in the world is that women are always trying to castrate men and subjugate them, we need more men in power"? Sexist, right? So why is the opposite not sexist; do you say that men actually *benefit* from this sexist culture?

Men get drafted and killed and maimed. Men are taught (programmed) that *they* are responsible for supporting their families. In many states even women with good jobs get alimony from their jobless husbands.

You see, the system is perpetuated whenever its opposition is weakened, and whenever its opposition drifts toward sexism itself—it's perpetuated when a woman writes in to *CHP* saying pick up women hitchhikers, don't pick up men hitchhikers, take rides from women, don't take rides from men... after all, we all know how *men* are, eh what? Note, there was no advice to women that they should learn how to defend themselves as individuals (as should everybody) so that they could trust again, but rather to avoid the problem by avoiding half the human race. There was not thought about what men could do; I don't think she gives a rat's ass whether *I* can get a ride, as long as she and her "sisters" can...after all, I'm one of *them*.

I asked (over the phone) Women Against Rape what they would do if a man called and said he'd been raped or harassed by a woman: "that's not our problem," they cheerily informed me. Of course not, not for one of *them*. Even the word feminism itself implies that to be in favor is feminine, to be opposed is masculine. It hurts, because I want to be a man, and feminist too. But why should that bother you, S. D.? We're the whole, right? Just get rid of us, and everything would be peachy. Phyllis Schlafly must really be a man.

Well, I intend to keep "feminism" free of the kind of sexism you represent, 'cause by alienating men you only help the whole system you want to destroy, the Sexist System that tells us we have to "succeed," that tells you you have to "submit," that tells us both sex is dirty (but it sells well), that crouches over this country like the smog-spectre. There's only one way to fight this wind demon, and that's with love and anger combined; we can't let it live, but we can't let our opposition get sidetracked into hate either. We have to fight the system tooth and tail, and at the same time love people—all people not just your "sisters," 'cause the only difference between them is that you've escaped from the beast, and they're still caught in its jaws.

Hey, I'm part of the world too, huh?

Dafydd ab Hugh

GUNS CAN BE FEMINIST

Dear Staff:

I'm writing to urge everyone to read their ballot pamphlets carefully before voting. Many people don't bother to do this, especially on emotional issues where they feel a certain position must be right without having checked the details of the ballot measure. This clearly happened in the last election, when a regressive inheritance tax "reform" was passed that only benefitted rich people; and supporters of Proposition 13 are now seeing their rents go up instead of down, and the public schools are becoming impoverished as a result of this ill-considered measure. The current Proposition 15 is an initiative of this type. I believe its main effect would be to penalize owners and prospective buyers of handguns for legitimate uses; whether or not it would affect illegal use of unregistered guns is impossible to determine, according to the state legislative analyst. I'm a feminist and a leftist who believes in democratic rights and process, and an important part of that process is that voters take the time to make rational, informed decisions.

Paula Till

BAD AD

Dear Staff:

I was appalled to find in your October 21 issue an ad on page 33 for the 'Trident Marketing Term Paper Service.' I am not sure if this sort of business is illegal in California (though I know it is illegal in Oregon and several other states) but it is certainly unethical. A term paper service provides students with pre-written term papers (and even Senior Theses) on a multitude of subjects. These papers may be handed in to teachers under the student's name. Some term paper services claim that the papers they supply are written merely for the student's information on the subject and to "help" the student write his or her own term paper. Trident Marketing does not even have the grace to use that ploy. They blatantly state that they provide "complete and absolute confidentiality" and will ship the paper to the student in a "plain brown envelope" so that no one need ever know the student has bought, and not written, his or her own paper.

I assume that *City on a Hill* would not take an ad that was sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan and that promoted racist ideology. Why then should you take an ad that is sponsored by an agency which promoted dishonesty and fraud, and promotes the act of plagiarism? In any university, but in a larger degree, in *this* university, the object a student has is to learn. We don't have grades *that "A (+ or -)"* doesn't mean anything. We are supposed to be emphasizing non-competitive education so "that extra edge to win in the '80s" should be irrelevant. It may be the case that certain students will choose to make use of a service such as Trident Marketing, but that does not mean that information about them should be readily available in places such as the campus newspaper. Crimes such as plagiarism may be committed, but must you abet them?

Kali Herman

VICTIMLESS CRIMES

Dear Staff:

The Oct. 21 "Analysis" of Proposition 15 (the handgun initiative) contains several statements which are not supported by the facts.

"...The proponents reason that the fewer guns there are, the fewer the number of gun incidents." In the US between 1900 and 1930 the rate of gun ownership remained constant and the crime rate rose by a factor of ten. Between 1945 and 1960 the rate of gun ownership increased while the crime rate remained stable. In the 1976 Bordua and Lizotte study of gun ownership in Illinois they found that: 1. taken in isolation, gun ownership rates had an almost perfect *negative* correlation with violence rates; 2. when social variables were considered, there was no relationship between violence rates and gun ownership; 3. the segment of the population with the highest percentage of handgun ownership was single Black women living in high crime urban areas. No study of the data on gun ownership and crime rates found any positive correlation. If the proponents' reasoning were true, Switzerland, which has one of the highest rates of gun ownership and where every adult male has a loaded automatic rifle in his home should be a veritable bloodbath, whereas it has a violent crime rate much lower than the oft quoted exampes of Japan and England.

Proposition 15 creates another victimless crime like drug possession. When the police and courts are busy handling victimless crimes, they are unable to deal with the violent crime which is at issue.

Of course, it could be worse. This approach of numbers limitation, registration, and mandatory jail and confiscation for unauthorized possession could have been applied to the problem of rape.

Robert Jackson

A COUP IN KENYA?

Dear Staff:

There was no coup in Kenya. The approach used to describe Sally Crewe's experience during her stay in Kenya proved as deceptive as the title. The coverage of the attempted coup was as sensationalized as a sixty second film clip on prime time television. Africa receives so little media coverage in this country that it is contemptuous to focus on one adventure of an American student during an attempted military coup.

I am weary of the slighted historical depiction of the heroic adventurer succumbing the dramatic odds on the "dark continent." Sally's perilous adventures are portrayed as a modern day safari into the political reserves of Kenya. Leavenworth states that Sally "planned originally to study primates in the famous game reserves...[but] she soon realized that the ideas of her fellow students were more intriguing than any colobus monkey she had encountered." It is time that Africa be looked upon as more than a mere intrigue, and time for a responsible journalistic work approach to the problems of Africa with the proper references and respect that it has been systematically denied.

I feel that the UCSC community can stomach the disturbing realities without the seductive melodrama that clutters the facts and distorts the entire picture. I hope *CHP* continues to cover African affairs, but with more depth and sincerity than the six o'clock news.

Sheila Davis

WHO'S THE SHEEP?

Dear Staff:

Karl S. Pribram's Opinion article (*CHP*, 10/14/82) undermines the integrity of the UCSC student community by stating that students tend "to vote like sheep." He makes this claim in reference to Proposition 12, the nuclear weapons freeze initiative. In addition, he attacks the supporters of the freeze by stating that "The freeze proponents seriously threaten the viability of the deterrence factor (mutual assured destruction or MAD) and the safety of our world." These statements are clearly based on misguided assumptions about the freeze.

In the last three months, statements in favor of a freeze have been endorsed by an international group of scientists, including 80 Nobel laureates, and by representatives of the world's major scientific academies and societies. The most recent endorsers of Proposition 12 include nearly 900 members of the faculty and staff of the California Institute of Technology and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Given this overwhelming support for the freeze from the scientific establishment and the public in general, one must seriously question the validity and purpose of Karl Pribram's article. Who is this *sheep* in *wolf's* clothing anyway?

Mark Tuffo

IS GARY ARNOLD GOD?

Dear Staff:

After months of following the escapades of speak-up congressional candidate Gary Arnold, I have decided it is too risky to vote for him.

I am aware that Americans love the underdog, and I know he's a scrapper, and he always says what he believes, but that's the problem.

He pointed out that his opponent, Leon Panetta, continually backs Communist causes, votes for higher taxes, and gave away the Panama Canal.

He complained of liberal-dominated Central Committees in his district and the CFR/Trilateral dominance in the present administration.

He took on Ronald Reagan face to face, berating him for being two-faced, selling out Taiwan, increasing taxes and misusing political contributions.

While many might say, "Bravo!" I say, "Oh, No!" I have uncovered Arnold's downfall, he is compulsively honest. He wouldn't tell a lie to save his political career. His truth about Panetta got him bad press, his truth about the Central Committees lost their endorsement, his truth about the administration got him a private eye on his doorstep and his truth about the President got him a worldwide "Shut up!"

How can the voters of the 16th district consider sending an honest man to Washington? We'll be the laughingstock of the nation. We know he can't behave, why he even refuses to hear other people lie. George Washington and cherry tree jokes will run rampant. Politicians will flee when he enters a room. His plain truth might stop the political machine altogether. Reporters and cartoonists will join the ranks of the unemployed, taxes will go unspent and Washington secretaries unloved.

No, I say, this is not a Jimmy Stewart movie, this is real life, and honesty in Washington is too dangerous to risk.

Yours,
Steven Morton

UCSC COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LECTURES

CAL

presents

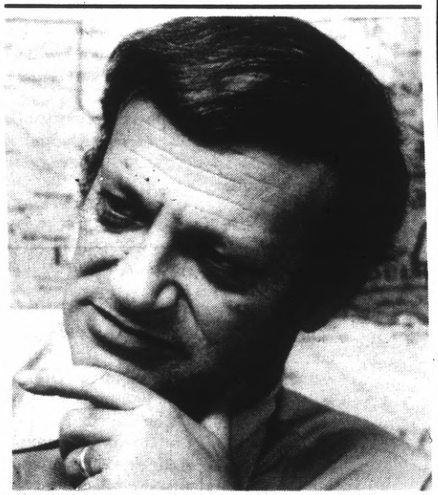
The National Theater of the Deaf in

Parzival

(From the Horse's Mouth)

Saturday, October 30, 8:30 pm
Stevenson College, UCSC

This engagement is supported in part by funds from the UC Intercampus Cultural Exchange Committee



A Lecture by

Frank Mankiewicz

President of National Public Radio

November 5, 8:30 pm Merrill College Dining Hall
4.50 students/seniors, $7 general

Tickets for both performances are $4.50 students, $7.00 general and are available at all Bass outlets and UCSC Campus Box Office.
Call 429-2159 for further information.

VIEWFINDER

BABY FACE. X-rated movie playing the midnight circuit at the Del Mar on Friday and Saturday. Not to be confused with *Angel Face, Funny Face,* or *Face the Nation.*

CLASS REUNION (1982). Crass reunion of some of the National Lampoon characters who created *Animal House.* Opens Friday at the Del Mar. Sat and Sun: 12:45, 2:30, 4:10, 6:00, 7:45, 9:45. Weekdays: 6:00, 7:45, 9:45.

DAVID COPPERFIELD and **TREASURE ISLAND.** MGM'S excellent 1935 production brings Dickensian England to life. Directed by George Cukor, starring W.C. Fields, Lionel Barrymore, Frank Lawton and Basil Rathbone. With *Treasure Island* (1934), directed by Victor Fleming, a stirring rendition of R.L. Stevenson's tale of piracy. Starring Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper, Lionel Barrymore. At the Sash Mill. Sat and Mon: *Island,* 7:30; *Copperfield,* 9:20. Sun: *Island,* 12:50, 5:00, 9;20; *Copperfield,* 3:10, 7:30

DIVA (1982). An American opera singer, a Parisian mailman, a Vietnamese rollerskater, and lots of bad guys play musical chairs in this suspenseful murder mystery set in Paris. Strikingly original characters and cinematography and an unusual plot make *Diva* one of the best films this year. Directed by Jean-Jacques Beineix. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7:25, 9:40. Sun matinee: 4:45.

E.T. Spielberg's vision of a space traveler left behind on Earth transcends the boundaries of sci-fi to become a moving story of friendship, loneliness, and growing up. *ET* is exceptional because it combines stunning special effects with five-hankie drama and adept humor, all set to an ear-opening soundtrack. Sat and Sun: 2:00, 4:00, 6:05, 8:10, 10:15. Weekdays: 6:05, 8:10, 10:15. At the Rio.

FANTASIA (1940). The groundbreaking Disney film that combined classical music with classic cartooning has been rereleased with a digitized soundtrack. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: 1:00, 3:15, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

FIRST BLOOD (1982). Sylvester Stallone tries, one again, to prove he has a future beyond Rocky IV in this film about an ex-Green Beret with a large chip on his shoulder and a mean machine gun in his hands. Wooden, unbelievable, and relentlessly violent. At the UA Cinema. Sat and Sun: 1:00, 2:45, 4:30, 5:15, 8:00, 9:45. Weekdays: 6:15, 8:00, 9:45.

FLESH GORDON. Ribald remake of America's first space age serial. A B production with plenty of T and A. At the Del Mar, Fri and Sat only, 12:15 midnight.

FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN (1982) and **THE GO-BETWEEN** (1971). Karel Reisz directs Meryl Streep and Jeremy Irons in John Fowles's tale of an enigmatic young woman. Interesting, though occasionally a snooze, and Streep is terrific in a double role. A must for gothic novel fans. With *The Go-Between,* directed by Joseph Losey. A subtle, beautifully filmed story of a young boy who carries notes between a lady (Julie Christie) and a farmer (Alan Bates). At the Sash Mill. Thur: *Woman,* 7:30; *Go-Between,* 9;50. Fri: *Go-Between,* 7:30; *Woman,* 9:35.

GOING ALL THE WAY (1982) Bra-buster that should be subtitled "Return of the Return of the Summer of '42." Opens Friday at the Del Mar. Sat and Sun: 1:00, 3:00, 4:45, 6:45, 8:30, 10:15. Weekdays: 6:45, 8:30, 10:15.

HALLOWEEN III (1982). New, improved (?). The Halloween haunter is back to liven up the holidays. Sat and Sun: 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00. At the Del Mar.

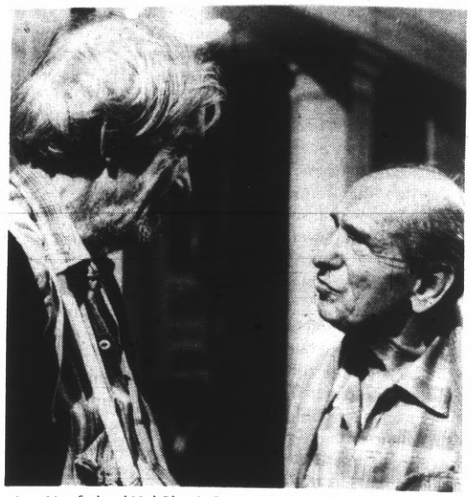
IT CAME FROM HOLLYWOOD (1982) and **A MAN FROM SNOWY RIVER** (1982). Hollywood's most horrible moments thrown together into a package of silly sci-fi and creepy chuckles. Comedians Dan Aykroyd, John Candy, Cheech and Chong, and Gilda Radner introduce segments of this so-bad-it's-good compilation. With *A Man from Snowy River* (Fri and Sat only). At the Aptos Twin. Sat and Sun: *Hollywood,* 1:00, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 10:00; *Snowy River* 8:00 Sat (*Hollywood* 8:00 Sun). Weekdays: *Hollywood,* 6:15, 8:00, 10:00 (except *Snowy* 8:00 Fri).

JINXED (1982). Bette Midler is the ace in the hole of this movie about Vegas gamblers, money, and murder, but the rest of the hand stinks. Also starring Rip Torn and Ken Wahl. At the Del Mar. Sat and Sun: 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. Weekdays: 6:15, 8:15, 10:15.

MONSIGNOR (1982). Christopher Reeve stars in this unlikely story of an American priest in Rome who makes a deal with the Mafia and falls in love with Genevieve Bujold. Reeve drives this rickety vehicle into the doldrums. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: 12:45, 3:00, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55.

MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (1974). The Python gang treks through Europe's Middle Ages. Though dull in parts, there are many funny sketches that make Monty Python's second feature worth seeing. At the Del Mar, Fri and Sat only, 12:15 midnight.

MY FAVORITE YEAR (1982). An enjoyable entertainment starring Peter O'Toole in top form and young actor Mark Linn-Baker in a witty, affectionate homage to live television comedy shows. Directed by Richard Benjamin. At the Aptos Twin. Sat and Sun: 1:15, 3:00, 4:45, 6:30, 8;15, 10:00. Weekdays: 6:30, 8:15, 10:00.



Sam Moreford and Ned Glass in **Street Music**, *a film about the denizens of a Tenderloin District residential hotel. At the Nickelodeon*

NOT A LOVE STORY (1982). A journey to the true heart of darkness: the pornography industry. Canadian filmmaker Bonnie Sherr Klein's thought-provoking film includes interviews with men and women in the porn industry and clips of hardcore movies juxtaposed against Klein's narration and commentary from feminist critics. Some parts are excellent, others too obvious. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7:00, 8:40, 10:15. Sun matinee: 5:15.

OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN (1982). Directed by Taylor Hackford. About two-thirds of this film about a callous loner who pulls himself up by his Navy-issue boot-buckles is actually very satisfying and realistic, based on author Douglas Day Stewart's experiences in the Flight Officer Candidate School. The last third is pure Hollywood. Excellent performances from Lou Gossett as tough drill instructor and David Keith as Gere's good-natured buddy, and considerable sexual chemistry between Gere and Winger make it worth seeing. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: 12:40, 2:55, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

PERSONAL BEST (1982) with **BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS** (1982). Robert Towne's lyrical and sensual film about runners is a good first directoral effort. The film breaks its stride occasionally, but overall comes off with a flourish. Excellent performance from former Olympic pentathlete Patrice Donnelly. With *Best Little Whorehouse in Texas,* with Dolly Parton and Burt Reynolds together again for the first time. Strangely unsensual adaption of a Broadway play finds Reynolds looking sheepish, and Dolly undeniably wholesome. Daily: *Whorehouse,* 7:00, 10:55; *Personal Best,* 8:50. Sun matinee: *Whorehouse,* 2:45 *Personal Best,* 4:35. At the Capitola Theater.

POLTERGEIST (1982) and **A BOY AND HIS DOG** (1975). Spielberg's story of a suburban home plagued by ghosts is a cut above the average horror film both in special effects and in its emotional depth. Excellent acting from JoBeth Williams. With *A Boy and His Dog,* L.Q. Jones's quirky and often sexist retelling of Harlan Ellison's Hugo award winning sci-fi novella about life after the end of the world. Weekdays: *Poltergeist,* 8;15; *Boy,* 6:30, 10:15. Sat and Sun: *Poltergeist,* 12:15, 4:15, 8:15; *Boy,* 2:30, 6:30, 10:15. At the UA Cinema.

SECAUCUS SEVEN (1980) and **HEARTBEAT** (1979). John Sayles's independent production about a group of '60s radicals together for a reunion has excellent ensemble acting, fresh dialogue. Overly long at times, but overall an evocative piece of cinema. With *HeartBeat,* directed by John Byrum, starring Nick Nolte, Sissy Spacek and John Heard. A very good cast and an interesting premise founder in this poorly written film on the life of Jack Kerouac and Neal Cassidy. Though good in parts, bad sound and a truly lousy narration conspire make *HeartBeat* dullsville. At the Sash Mill. Tues-Wed: *Secaucus,* 7:30; *HeartBeat,* 9:25.

STREET MUSIC (1982). Reviewed this issue. At the Nickelodeon. Mon-Thur: 7:10, 9:00. Fri-Sun: 7:10, 9:00, 10:45; Sun matinee, 5:00.

XICA (1982). Brazilian singer Zeze Motta is the sparkling center of this rather pointless Brazilian film about a Black slave who conquers white men in a diamond-rich province of Brazil during the colonial period. Carlos Diegues directs; also starring Walmor Chagas and Jose Wilker. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7:20, 9:20; Sun matinee, 4:55. ✓

KALEIDOSCOPE

CATALYST LINE-UP: The Catalyst is gonna be swinging Saturday night, when T-Bone Burnett takes the stage. Rolling Stone said, "Nobody else is creating a more eloquent, more memorable body of work in current day American rock and roll than T-Bone Burnett." This Fort Worth native set his brand on the Texas rock scene by riding side saddle with everyone from Major Bill Smith and the legendary Stardust Cowboy to Doug Sahm and Delbert McClinton. "Trap Door", T-Bone's latest release is a fine mix of Tex-Mex, country, blues, and rockabilly music. Rolling Stone gave the EP four and a half stars. What more could you ask for? And it's only three bucks in advance. Go take a taste of T-Bone Burnett.

Friday Night at the same establishment, Jesse Colin Young swoons his way into the hearts of millions, or at least a few hundred. Young has a new release too, "The Perfect Stranger." Eddie and the Tide open.

Halloween comes but once a year and for the sixth year in a row, the Catalyst's Costume Ball will be the party to be at. This time around the Chain brings their special blend of Soul and funk to the event. And the best costume wins a trip to Mazatlan for two; it could be you!

The world premiere of the Human's video "Happy Hour" on Wednesday, Dollar Nite with City on Thursday, and Tao Chemical Saturday round out the week. P.S. Don't forget Iggy Pop on November 21.

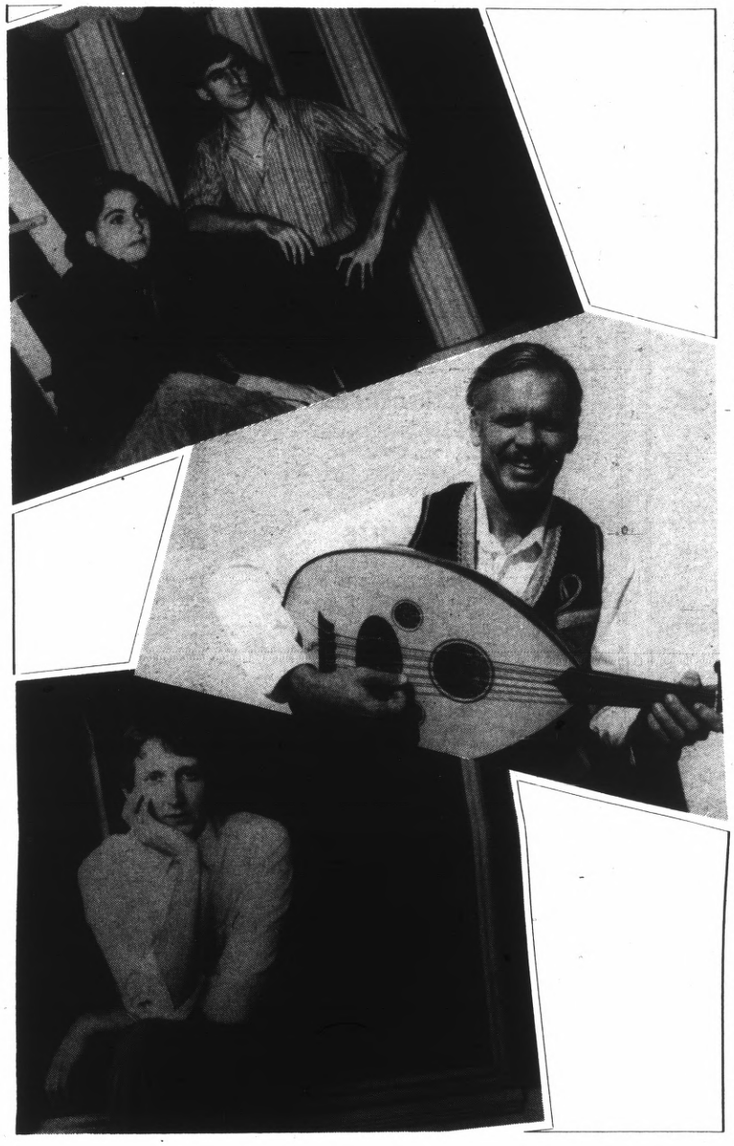
KILPATRICK RECITAL: A recital of Near Eastern Music, featuring various plucked lutes from Greece and Turkey—as well as voice, Turkish flute, and percussion—will be given at the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall on November 3 at 8:00pm.

Noted ethnomusicologist and Fulbright scholar David Kilpatrick, a member of the music faculty at UCSC, will be playing with an ensemble of Greek, Turkish, and American musicians. they will explore a variety of musical modes from Greece and Anatolia (Turkey) seldom heard in the West. Styles will range from Ottoman art music to urban "Rembetika" from Modern Greece.

In addition to those instruments with which we are all familiar, such as guitar and bass, concert goers will have a chance to hear rather more exotic ones; the ud, for example, and the saz, the baglama, and the bouzouki. Moreover, listeners will have the very rare opportunity to hear two professional Turkish singers trained at the Istanbul Conservatory.

An exciting and unusual concert at the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall on Wednesday, November 3 at 8:00 pm. Tickets are $3.00 general, $1.00 for Seniors and students.

KUUMBWA DATE: At 56, Bud Shank's permanence as a jazz giant cannot be argued. He shares credit with partner-guitarist Laurindo Almeida in helping develop bossa hova in the 1950's, collaborated with musical innovators from sitarist Ravi Shankar to band leader Stan Kenton to Japanese Kotoist Kimio Eto and became one of the most in-demand soundtrack musicians in film. Shank is also a founding member of the L.A. Four, that stellar quartet which also includes guitarist Laurindo Almeida, bassist Ray Brown and percussionist Jeff Hamilton. Shank's musical influences range from Latin leanings, the legacy of his big band years, and a sound appreciation for the classics. An evening spent in his musical company is likely to produce nods to everyone from Gabriel Faure to Phil Woods. Shank will play the Kuumbwa jazz center, Monday, November 1. Tickets are $6.50. Showtime is 8.



MOVIES ON A HILL:

Thursday, October 28:
On The Waterfront (1953) Directed by Elia Kazan. 8 and 10:15, Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 general, $1 Stevenson
Zoot Suit (1981) Directed by Luis Valdez. 8:30, Porter Dining Hall. $1.75 general

Friday, October 29
Night Of The Living Dead (1963) and *Repulsion* (1964) Directed by Roman Polanski. 7, Classroom Unit 2. $2 general
Altered States (1980) Directed by Ken Russell and *Stepford Wives* (1979) Directed by Mark Rydell. *Altered* 7, *Stepford* 9. Kresge Town Hall $2

Saturday, October 30:
The Omen (1979) Directed by David Newman. 7, Classroom Unit 2, $2 general

Sunday, October 31
Psycho (1961) Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. 7:30 and 9:30, Classroom Unit 2, $2 general

Monday, November 1:
The Last Epidemic (1979) Documentary. 7, Oakes 105. Free
Alambrista (1981) Documentary. 7:30, Merrill Dining Hall. Free

Tuesday, November 2
Rape Culture (Documentary) Health Center Conference Room, 3:30. Free

Wednesday, November 3:
The Conversation (1974). Directed by Francis Ford Coppola. 7:60, Classroom 2, $2 general

Thursday, November 4:
It Happened One Night (1932) Directed by Frank Capra. 8 and 10:15, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 general, $1 Stevenson
Killing Us Softly (Documentary) Health Center Conference Room, 3:30 Free

6 RMS RIV VU: Locked in an empty apartment, with a complete stranger. You've tried every way to get out, but you can't. This stranger is getting closer and closer...

Does this sound like an interesting evening? In Cowell College's production of Bob Randall's *6 Rms Riv Vu*, November 5-7 and 12-14 at 8 pm in the Cowell College Dining Hall, this situation makes for a humorous and sensitive look at how we see ourselves. Directed by Katie Krieg, the play centers around a man and a woman, played by Brian Kasch and Madeleine Gavin, who find themselves stuck in a locked apartment in New York City.

Follow the signs to Cowell College at UCSC November 5-7 and 12-14 at 8 pm. Tickets are $2 general and $1.50 students and seniors, available at the door. For further information, call 429-2255.

FROZEN FUN: The Santa Cruz community is invited to a "Get-Out-The-Vote" Rally for Proposition 12, the Nuclear Freeze Initiative on Saturday, October 30 from 12 noon to 4 pm in San Lorenzo Park at Duck Island.

Leon Panetta, Mardi Wormhoudt, Gary Patton, Bill Perry (former Public Relations director of Lawrence Livermore Laboratories) and Scott Kennedy from the Resource Center for Non-Violence will speak. Music will be performed by Nancy Abrams, City, Freud and the Junglings, Northwind, and Daily Planet.

Beer, food, t-shirts and fun will abound for all supporters of Proposition 12. ✓

ELEPHANT MAN: The Bear Republic Theatre opens its 1982-83 season with the award winning play, "The Elephant Man." Set in the late 19th century in Victorian England, the play deals with the true story of John Merrick, a hideously deformed man who was rescued from life as a circus freak by Dr. Frederick Treeves, and who, under the good doctor's care and shelter, slowly reveals an acute and romantic imagination. what attracts guest director David Zarko to the play is the integrity of the script and the levels explored in the human interaction. "Thematically," says Zarko, "the play deals with the illusion of appearances versus what is underneath the surface." Dennis Damewood will play the role of Merrick, Ed Coughlin will play the part of Dr. Treeve, Merrick's benefactor.

Tickets for the Thursday, November 4 preview are $3.50, and for the champagne opening November 5, $8.00. Ticket prices Thursday and Sunday evenings are $5.00 general, $4.00 low income/seniors; Friday and Saturdays $6.00 general and $5.00 low income/seniors. Showtimes are 8 pm.

Thurdays through Sundays, Nov. 4-28, with Sunday matinees at 2 pm at the Art Center Theatre, 1001 Center St., Santa Cruz. There will be no performance Thanksgiving Day. ✓

In 20 years as a computer professional, the Morrow Micro Decision is the best deal for a beginner that I've ever seen.

This is the first time I've ever been able to recommend a start-up computer without reservation. If you want to learn computers, the Morrow Micro Decision more than satisfies all requirements—low price, reliability, first class software, and capability, both for beginner and for those further on down the road.

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SINGLE DRIVE COMPUTER WITH DETACHABLE KEYBOARD TERMINAL $1790

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I urge you to compare prices, features and software, but do it quickly. Come in and see for yourself at DAVE KLEMP COMPUTERS.

For the start-up situation in a personal computer especially if you have been waiting for top quality and low prices—this is as good as it gets. If you know computers, you already know that. If you don't know computers, but you want to learn, you ought to find out.

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TUFTS UNIVERSITY
The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Administered with the cooperation of Harvard University

International Relations Graduate Program

A representative of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, will be on campus Monday, November 1 to interview students interested in graduate study of international relations.

The Fletcher School, located outside of Boston, Massachusetts offers a two-year interdisciplinary Masters degree program and a Ph.D. in international relations. It is not a law school and does not offer a law degree.

Graduates enter careers in government, international banking and business, international organizations, teaching and research and other international careers.

Interested students may schedule interviews with Career Planning and Placement Center. Room 123 Central Services.

28 Thursday

☐movies

On The Waterfront - 8 & 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 general, $1.00 Stevenson students.

Zoot Suit - 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall. $1.75.

☐lectures

Prospects for Chiropractic Careers with Aubrey Miller. 7:30pm, Oakes Coffeeshop Lounge. Free.

☐sports

Women's Volleyball, UCSC vs. Mills College. 5:30pm, West Gym, UCSC.

☐miscellaneous

Women's Re-Entry Study Skills Workshop: Gary Schoemaker, UCSC Counselor and Ceiny Carney, Admissions Counselor, "Exam Taking," - how to make your reviewing process more effective; relaxation techniques; what to do after an exam is returned to continue learning from it. 3:30 pm, Communications Bldg., Room 150-C. Free.

Healing Service with prayer, music and mediumship. 7:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Donations accepted.

29 Friday

☐movies

Night of the Living Dead & Polanski's **Repulsion.** 7:00pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.

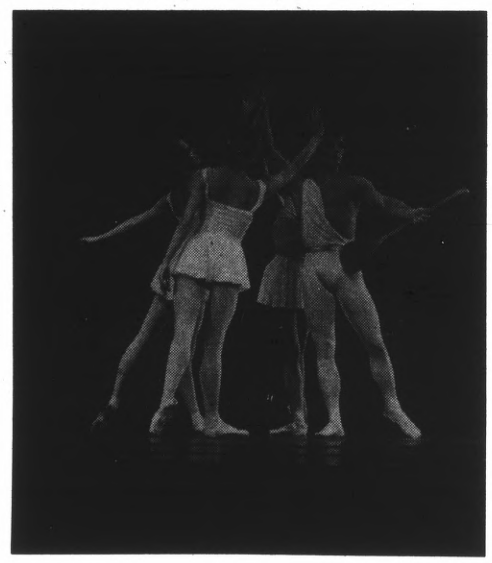
Altered States and **Stepford Wives.** Altered States shows at 7pm, Stepford Wives at 9pm. Kresge Town Hall. $2.00.

☐lectures

Arnold Davidson, Dept. of Philosophy at Stanford University, "Closing Up the Corpses: Disease Categories in 19th Century Psychiatry." 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Join your friends at the International Coffee Hour to discuss world affairs, compare



past or future experiences overseas, meet international students, or just socialize. 3 to 5pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

Bilingual Multicultural Teaching Credential at UCSC, orientation, 3pm, Kerr Hall 311. Free.

Come celebrate Halloween, come in costume. 10pm, Stevenson Lower Quad. Live Band. Free.

30 Saturday

☐movies

The Omen 7:30 & 10pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00. Be there and be scared. People are encouraged to come in costume.

☐theater

National Theatre of the Deaf presents Parzival "from the horse's mouth." 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $4.50 students and seniors, $7.00 general.

☐sports

Women's and Men's Cross Country Running. Call x4524 for more information.

Sailing - Women's Fall Championships in Redwood City. Continues October 31, Call x4524 for more information.

☐miscellaneous

Art Exhibit - Dance Photographs by Monroe Warshaw. 8am to 3pm, 8pm to 11pm, Stevenson Coffeeshop. Exhibit ends November 13. Free.

UCSC Annual Public Auction: vehicles, miscellaneous equipment/supplies, and "Lost & Found" items will be offered for sale to the highest bidder. Bidder registration starts at 10am. Auction starts at 11am at the H-Barn Loading Dock.

All Hallows Eve Mass for Roman Catholics and Ecumenical Christians. 7pm, Campus Ministry Center (below Cowell Dining Hall). Free.

Come rock the spirits away with the Jim Hearn Band this Halloween. 9pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.

31 Sunday

☐movies

Alfred Hitchcock's **Psycho.** 7:30 & 9:30pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.

☐sports

Soccer Match in Vallejo. 1pm. Call x4524 for more information.

Sailing - Women's Fall Championships in Redwood City. Call x4524 for more information.

☐miscellaneous

Symphony In Run: Carriage House up Cowell Ranch Road to Rincon, up Rincon to Coolidge

Ca

Left: Dance Photo[illegible] an exhibit
UCSC, Oct. 30 through Nov.
screening at the Catalyst, Nov. 3
show of pastel and pencil draw
Center St. Reception Sunday, N

through Stevenson and Cowell, across Hagar, on McAdam path to old upper quarry road, and return to starting point. Begins 8am for walkers, and 9am for runners. Meet at the Carriage House. $4.00.

Halloween Costume Dance featuring two bands. 9pm to 1am, Porter Dining Hall. Free Porter & College 8 students, $2.00 other colleges and $5.00 for guests. I.D. REQUIRED.

Starborne - a rock 'n roll band from Santa Cruz. 8:30pm, Kresge Town Hall. $3.00 general, $2.00 UCSC, $1.00 Kresge.

1 Monday

☐movies

The Last Epidemic, part of the Oakes Core Course Film Series "Values & Change in a Diverse Society." 7pm, Oakes 105. Free

Alambrista - (The Illegal) chronicles the odyssey of a migrant worker who crosses the border illegally only to discover that the U.S. is not the "land of opportunity." 7:30pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.

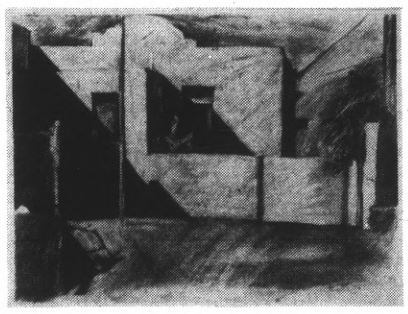
☐lectures

Mildred E. Mathias, Professor of Botany Emeritus, UCLA, "Flowering Plants for Landscape" 7:30pm, Thimann Lecture Hall #1. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Calendar

ance Photos an exhibition by **Monroe Warshaw** will be up at Stevenson Coffee House, Oct. 30 through Nov. 12 ☐ *Center:* **The Humans** and **Fast Edy** star in **"Happy Hour"**, ng at the Catalyst, Nov. 3, 9 pm. Admission is $2. *(photo by Bob Marshal)* ☐ *Right:* **Betsy Miller's** f pastel and pencil drawings will open this Wednesday at the Santa Cruz Art Center, 1001 St. Reception Sunday, Nov. 7, 3-5 pm.



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borne - a rock 'n roll band n Santa Cruz 8:30pm, Kresge n Hall. $3.00 general, $2.00 SC, $1.00 Kresge.

Monday

☐movies

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mbrista - (The Illegal) onicles the odyssey of a grant worker who crosses the rder illegally only to discover t the U.S. is not the "land of portunity." 7:30pm, Merrill ning Hall. Free.

☐lectures

ldred E. Mathias, Professor of tany Emeritus, UCLA, owering Plants for Landscape." 0pm, Thimann Lecture Hall Free.

☐miscellaneous

ACM Student Chapter general meeting - Refreshments. 4pm, Oakes Art Lounge. Free.

Guided Meditations for Peace - Join together to meditate for personal and planetary peace. Music, relaxation, guided imagery. Everyone welcome. 6:30pm, UCSC Health Center. Free.

Stevenson College Night - "Pata" - Multi-cultural Music Entertainment. 6:30pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. Free.

2 Tuesday

☐movies

Films About Violence: Women Fighting Back. A three-week film series starting with **RAPE CULTURE.** Discussion after each film. All welcome. 3:30pm, Health Center Conference Room. Free. Series continues Nov. 4.

☐lectures

Murray Baumgarten - Professor of English and Comparitive Literature, UCSC. "Writing His Way to the Bank: Dickens and Money." 7:30pm, Santa Cruz Public Library. Free.

Charles Daniel's inaugural lecture, "Towards a Biology of Aging." 8pm, Oakes 105. Free.

☐sports

Women's Volleyball, UCSC vs. Dominican. 5:30pm, West Gym. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Peer Counseling Discussion on "Alcoholism and Families" led by Carrie Gibson. Everyone is welcome. 4pm, University Religious Center. Free.

Dream Group - Sharing our dreams for insight, life direction, and interpersonal understanding. 6:00pm, Tuesday evenings (new time) in the University Religious Center (below Cowell Dining Hall). Free.

Men Against Rape continue the organization of anti-rape, anti-sexist activities on campuis. 7pm, Kresge 356. Free.

3 Wednesday

☐movies

The Conversation, (USA, 1974) - perhaps Francis Ford Coppola's greatest film, a Grand Prize winner at Cannes, with Gene Hackman, Cindy Williams, Fredric Forrest, John Cazale, Robert Duvall, and Harrison Ford. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.

☐concerts

David Kilpatrick presents a Faculty recital with music from the Western Orient and the Eastern Occident. 8:00pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. $3.00 general, $1.00 students, seniors, faculty, staff.

☐lectures

Educators for Social Responsibility Lecture Series - Nancy Abrams, lawyer, "Tactical Nuclear Weapons are Illegal." Noon to 1pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Series continues every Wednesday. Free.

John Barton, Professor of Law, Stanford University, "Alternatives to SALT." 7:30pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 3. Free.

☐sports

Men's Soccer. UCSC vs. Menlo. 3pm, Menlo Park. Call x4524 for more information.

Women's Volleyball, UCSC vs. Bethany. 6pm game, 5:15pm departure. Call x2063 for more information.

☐miscellaneous

Women's Re-Entry Brown Bag Lunch Series - Ann Marriott is a student of anthropology and Women's Studies who spent the summer in Jordan. She will talk about her experiences and her research with women in the Mid-East. Noon to 1pm, Women's Re-Entry Center. Free.

The Coordinating Council of the Student Union will have their second organizational meeting. All students with enthusiasm and concern are welcome. 6:30pm, McHenry Library, Room 325.

Personal Money Management and Tax Saving Strategies Seminar - Learn how the 1981 Tax Act will affect you. 6:30pm, Communications, Studio C. Please call to make reservations, 476-5210. No charge for seminar.

4 Thursday

☐movies

Films About Violence: Women Fighting Back. A three-week series continuing with **Killing Us Softly** (on advertising). Discussion after film. 3:30pm, Health Center Conference Room. All are welcome. Free.

It Happened One Night - 8 & 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 general, $1.00 Stevenson students.

☐sports

Men's Soccer, UCSC vs. St. Mary's. 3:30pm, Moraga. Call x4524 for more information.

☐miscellaneous

Don Angle, harpsichordist, will perform for the Cowell College Night. 7:15pm, Cowell Dining Hall. Free.

Are you considering professional school?

Harvard University
John F. Kennedy School of Government

is looking for future leaders in public affairs. Come learn about Harvard's two-year master's program in public policy, leading to either the master in public policy or city and regional planning degree.

Meet with: Calvin Mosley, Assistant Dean of the Public Policy Program
Date: Wednesday, November 10, 1982
Time: 10 am and 11 am group informational sessions
Contact: Diane Matus, Recruitment Coordinator, UCSC, Central Services Bldg., Room 123, 429-2183

All students, all majors, all years welcome! Joint degree programs offered with Harvard's other professional schools.

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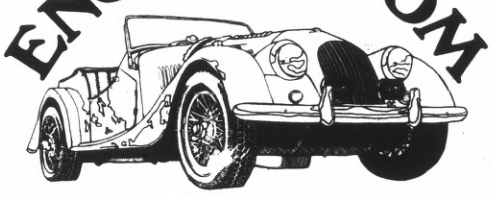

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GAY AND LESBIAN ALLIANCE meetings this month are on November 10 & 24 in Cowell Classroom 222 at 7:30 pm. All interested, please attend.

LOS MEJICAS, THE UNIVERSITY'S OWN MEXICAN BALLET FOLKLORICO GROUP welcomes new members. Here is your chance to exercise, learn about a different culture, dress up in colorful costumes, and practice your Spanish all at the same time. This year's expanding repertoire includes dances from the state of Chihuahua, Durango, Colima, as well as Jalisco, Veracruz, and Yucatan. Beginners are welcome. Wednesday and Friday evenings, 7-10pm in the East Field House, Activities Bldg. Stop by to watch or call Soledad at 458-2436 for more information.

THE THEATER ARTS FACULTY/STUDENT COLLOQUIUM presents "The Dancer and the Danced: Trance and Theatrical Performance in West Java," a lecture by Kathy Foley, Assistant Professor of Theater Arts. Wednesday, Nov. 3 at 4pm in the Porter College Provost Gallery. Light refreshment will be served.

SPSS CLASS meets in Communications 143. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences is now also used by other disciplines. The SPSS manuals are the clearest and easiest to understand of the general purpose, data analysis packages. Classes are at 4pm on Nov. 3 and 5. Call x2434 for more information.

AFRO-AMERICAN WOMEN'S ALLIANCE (AAWA) formerly named Black Women's Support Group, is again a registered student organization and meets weekly on Wednesday nights from 7 to 9pm at the Student Health Center Conference Room. For further information call Josie King, Counselor, Oakes College, x2628.

FILMS ABOUT VIOLENCE: WOMEN FIGHTING BACK. A three-week film series starting with *Rape Culture* on November 2 and *Killing Us Softly* (on advertising) November 4. Discussion after each film. All are welcome. Free. 3:30pm, Health Center Conference Room. Call x2721, Rape Prevention Education Program, Gill or Susie, for details.

SUPPORT THE FREEZE AND RE-ENTRY SCHOLARSHIPS! Bake Sale on October 30 from noon to 4pm at the San Lorenzo Park Nuclear Freeze Rally. We need your baked goods. Please call Women's Re-Entry Center at 429-2552.

THE RAINBOW ENSEMBLE FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS proudly announces auditions for the musical *Candide*. The production will be directed by Marco A. Martinez-Galarce, with musical direction by Gilvert Moreno. *Candide* will open at the Louden Nelson Center for a four-weekend run beginning on Jan. 28, 1983. Auditions will be held at the Louden Nelson Center on Nov. 6 & 7 (10am to 2pm); Nov. 8 (6 to 10pm); and Nov. 9 (7:30 to 10pm). We encourage people of all ages to try out! Bring a prepared monologue (2 to 3 minutes), and a prepared song (an accompanist will be provided). Do not prepare anything from *Candide*.

WORKSHOPS:
Nov. 3 - Introduction to CPPC Services, 10am
Nov. 5 - Pre-Med Get Acquainted Session, 3pm
Call x2183 for workshop locations and sign up.

A FIRST-HAND LOOK AT GRADUATE STUDY in Management Workshop will be conducted by Wendell Brase, UCSC's Vice Chancellor of Finance & Planning & Administration, on Thursday, Nov. 4 from 7 to 9pm, Room 292F, Central Services. Call x2183 to sign up.

LAW STUDENTS - If you have questions about the law school admissions process, join Directors of Admissions from UC Davis & Loyola Law Schools at a workshop on Nov. 2 from 1 to 2pm in Room 292F, Central Services. Call x2183 to sign up.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN FORMING A PRE-MED CLUB? Share your ideas/concerns with other pre-med students on campus. Meet with Eugene Cota-Robles, Prof. of Biology, and Rosejoanne Cirincione, CPPC's Acting Pre-Med Adviser on Nov. 5 at 3pm, Crown Senior Commons Room. Call x2183 to sign up.

WOMEN'S STUDIES COLLECTIVE MEETINGS every Tuesday in 356 Kresge at 5:30pm. Refreshments provided.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION applications are now available at CPPC. Deadline for applying is Nov. 24.

RECEPTION FOR VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION: On Friday, Oct. 29 at 2:15pm, an informal reception will be held on the Cowell College Terrace for a "Peace Exchange" delegation of Soviet Citizens visiting Santa Cruz. All students, faculty, and staff are welcome to meet them. Sponsored by The University Religious Council.

THE GREY BEARS will be selling pumpkins at the Capitola Mall on 41st Ave. on October 29 & 30 from 10am to 5pm, and on October 31 from noon to 5pm. Proceeds from pumpkin sale go toward Grey Bears Brown Bag Program which distributes over 3700 bags of fresh produce weekly to seniors of Santa Cruz County.

CO-OP ED INTERNSHIPS:
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, Washington, D.C., paid, winter. Deadline: Nov. 2, 1982.
SUPREME COURT, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, Washington, D.C., volunteer, spring. Deadline: Dec. 1, 1982.
CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, San Francisco, paid, 6-month position. Deadline: Nov. 8, 1982.
BELL LABS, New Jersey, paid, summer, sciences. Deadline: Jan. 8, 1982.
UNITED NATIONS, New York, volunteer, various depts. Deadline: 3 months prior to start.
KFRC, San Francisco, volunteer, community studies. Deadline: Ongoing.
LOCAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Soquel, part time, volunteer. Deadline: Ongoing.
CALL CO-OP ED AT x2396 or 2368 FOR MORE INFORMATION.
COOPERATIVE EDUCATION SEMINAR FOR WASINGTON, D.C. INTERNS will be held in the Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Nov. 1, 1982, at 2:30pm.

PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUP: This group is designed for individuals who are highly motivated to involve themselves in a group process situation, preferably those who have had prior individual counseling and would now benefit from group therapy. We will use the group setting to learn more about relationships. The group meets Tuesdays from 10 to 11:30am in Kerr Hall Room 247. The facilitators are Rebecca Carter and Jerry Lee. This group is sponsored by Counseling and Psychological Services. For more information, call x2628, the main counseling office.

ATTENTION ALL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES SENIORS: If you intend to graduate at the end of Fall Quarter, 1982, remember that you need to submit two copies of your senior research (bound and typed) to the E.S. Board Assistant, Juanita Nama, by Friday, November 12, 1983.

AN INTENSIVE COURSE IN FRENCH, called French 2x-3x, will be offered for students who wish to study at an accelerated rate. This counts as two courses and students who enroll may take only one other course. It will be taught by David Orlando on MWThF from 8:30 to 11:15am. Students in this class may apply for the quarter abroad and, if qualified, may be accepted. Under this plan, a student who enrolls in French 1 in the fall, French 2x-3x in the winter and is accepted in 4x-5x in Nimes, may complete one and a half years of French in three quarters.

CANDLELIGHT VIGIL: There will be a silent candlelight vigil at the War Memorial (across from the Santa Cruz Town Clock,) on Friday evening, Oct. 29, at 7pm. This Vigil is being held in support of United Nations Disarmament Week, the World Disarmament Campaign (which was begun at the UN Special Session on Disarmament in June, 1982), and the Bilateral Nuclear Freeze Campaign in California. Participants are asked to bring a candle and jar. Singing will follow the vigil. A Press Conference is scheduled for 7:30pm on the steps of the Post Office.

COMPUTER CAREER FAIR promises to be a biggie! Come to the West Field House on Oct. 29 from 9am to 3pm.

KZSC's ELECTION NIGHT SPECIAL: For live coverage of Nov. 2nd election returns as they come in— and also interviews and analysis— tune to KZSC's election night coverage, broadcast live from the Santa Cruz County Government Center. Coverage begins at 8:30pm and continues as long as it needs to. TUNE TO 88.1 FM, KZSC.

RECRUITERS COMING TO CAMPUS:
Oct. 28, 29 Peace Corps
Oct. 28 Golden Gate School of Law
Nov.1 Fletcher School-Tufts Univ. of Law & Diplomacy
Nov. 2 UC Davis & Loyola Law Schools
Nov. 3 K-Mart Apparel-Management Training

Call Diane at x2183 to arrange an interview.

TURKEY EXPRESS: There are still a few spaces open on the L.A. Turkey Express. This Thanksgiving weekend shuttle will follow I-5 south to the Land of Paradise. We'll make one stop in San Fernando Valley and one in downtown L.A. and end in Manhattan Beach. Sign up in advance in the P.E. Office at the East Field House. For more information call x2806.

1983-84 HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP AWARD: covers tuition, fees, books, and room and board to a maximum of $5,000 annually for up to four years. Awards are being made on the basis of merit to students who will be college juniors in September, 1983, and who have a demonstrated interest in public service and outstanding potential for leadership in government. Applicants must have the equivalent of a "B" grade point average and have selected an undergraduate field of study that will permit admission to a graduate program leading to a career in government. The Truman Foundation will select the final 105 national winners. UCSC is allowed to nominate two students. There is a campus selection process that requires the submission of an essay discussing some policy issue of the student's choice. *November 8 is the deadline* for submission of the essay. Please contact Marilyn Cantlay, Room 37, Merrill College, x4193, for complete application details.

INTER VARSITY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP will be sponsoring Bible & Life I, a Bible Study and training in the basics of Christianity, on Nov. 14. Anyone interested in participating in this event should contact Randy Bare at 458-3187 for full details.

PSYCHOLOGY COLLECTIVE will be having their first meeting to discuss election of student representatives to the Psychology Board and upcoming events. 6:30pm in Kerr Hall, Room 499.

PSYCHOLOGY COLLOQUIUM SERIES: Tony Marcel will speak on "An Approach to the Relationships Between Phenomenal Experience and Psychological Process." Nov. 5, 3:30pm, 449 Kerr Hall.

THE CABRILLO FALL PRODUCTION, *FRANKENSTEIN,* will be performed Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings at 8pm, Oct. 29 through Nov. 13. Matinees will be at 2pm on Sat., Nov. 6 & Nov. 13, and the run will conclude with a matinee on Sun., Nov. 14. Tickets are $5 and $6 and are available through Community Services by calling 425-6331. Tickets will also be available at the door.

"TRANSCENDING BURNOUT," a public workshop with Elliot Aronson, Ph.D., will be presented at the Pasatiempo Inn (off Hwy. 17 on the Pasatiempo Dr. cutoff) on October 30, 1982 from 9am to 4:30pm. Registration at the door will be from 8 to 9am. Cost is $30.00. For more information, please call Bruce Neustadter at 425-0771.

SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCE CLASS will be held at the Grace United Methodist Church, Cayuga & Soquel, Santa Cruz, on Thursday nights from 7:30 to 10pm. Beginners welcome! No partner needed. Wear soft shoes. $1.50/class; $8.00/6 classes. For further information call Carol McQuilling, 476-6303.

IBM JCL CLASS: Job Control Language is a "traffic management" system for batch jobs on the IBM. This class is a "minimal JCL" class. It briefly introduces the logic of JCL for JOB cards, EXEC cards, and DD cards and identifies recommended references. A more comprehensive JCL class will be offered during Spring Quarter. This IBM JCL class is at 4pm on November 1 in Communications 143.

NUCLEAR FREEZE INITIATIVE: The Santa Cruz community is invited to a "Get-Out-The-Vote" Rally for Proposition 12, the Nuclear Freeze Initiative on Saturday, October 30 from 12noon to 4pm in San Lorenzo Park at Duck Island. Leon Panetta, Mardi Wormhoudt, Gary Patton, Bill Perry (former Public Relations Director of Lawrence Livermore Laboratories) and Scott Kennedy from the Resource Center for Non-Violence will speak. Music will be performed by Nancy Abrams, City, Freud and the Junglings, and Daily Planet. Beer, food, t-shirts and fun will abound for all supporters of Proposition 12.

CO-OP ED INTERNSHIPS:
SANTA CRUZ EXPRESS, volunteer, journalism, ongoing position.
MAGAZINE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM, paid journalism internships, summer. Deadline: Dec. 6, 1982.
BAY AREA LAWYERS FOR THE ARTS (BALA), volunteer ongoing position, various fields.
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, Washington, D.C., paid, foreign affairs. Deadline: Jan. 6, 1983.
ASSOCIATED COMPUTER CONSULTANTS, Soquel, paid, ongoing position.
MONTEREY BAY AQUARIUM, volunteer, winter parttime, ongoing position.
CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, San Francisco, paid, 6-month position. Deadline: Nov. 8, 1982.
NATIONAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, Los Angeles, paid, winter. Deadline: 2 months prior to starting.

THE SANTA CRUZ COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION is offering a workshop titled "Law, Legal Services, and the Small Businessperson, or Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Lawyers but Could Not Afford to Ask." The two-hour workshop will be held Wednesday, November 3 at 7:30pm at the Credit Union's office, 817 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz. The workshop is open to the public, and there is no charge. For more information, call the Community Credit Union at 425-7708.

CITY OF SANTA CRUZ CITIZENS COMMITTEE: There are presently vacancies on The Citizen's Committee on Community Improvement. Persons interested in being considered for these positions may pick up applications at the City Clerk's Office, 809 Center St., between 8am and 5pm, Monday through Friday. Applications must be submitted to the City Clerk's Office by 5pm on Wednesday, November 3. The City Council expects to make appointments at its meeting on November 9, 1982.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION: An expert sewer is needed to put together ten already designed sports garments. These will be prototypes for a possible business. Contact Student Employment, 125 Central Services. ALSO, Employers are hiring for Christmas— SEE THE JOB LISTINGS AT STUDENT EMPLOYMENT, 125 Central Services.

YWCA BROWN BAG LUNCHES: Women considering job changes can get information about various career fields at the Thursday noon Brown Bag Lunch series sponsored by the Women's Work Information Center at the Santa Cruz YWCA. Donna Murillo Martin of "Seascape Technology" will talk about "Time Management as a Career for Women" on Nov. 4. On Nov. 11 the topic will be "Women in Media Sales" with Julie Campbell & Noreen Dahlstrom of KWAV. These talks begin at noon, are free of charge, and are followed at 1:30 by a "Job-Seeker's Support Group," facilitated by career counselor Marcia Heinegg. Call the YWCA at 426-3062 for more information.

UNICEF HOLIDAY COLLECTION ON SALE: The 1982 United Nation's Children's Fund collection of holiday cards, gifts, and calendars is now on sale at the Santa Cruz YWCA. The sale provides funds for medicine, books, food supplements, and other assistance to children in over 110 countries. The Santa Cruz YWCA is the sole distributor of UNICEF items in Santa Cruz County, and office hours are from 9am to 5pm, Monday through Friday. Call 426-3062 for more information about UNICEF sales.

CITY CLIPS

NEW CHIEF CHOSEN

John J. "Jack" Basset was named the new police chief of the scandal-ridden Santa Cruz Police Department last Monday, October 25. He replaces Deputy Chief Dick Forester, who has been running the department since the retirement of former Chief Geno Pini six months ago.

Basset, a Santa Ana Police Lieutenant, responded to questions about the police brutality charges against six Santa Cruz officers by pledging "to take steps to ensure it won't happen again."

Santa Cruz Police Officers Association spokesperson Sgt. Michael Dunbaugh praised Basset, saying, "He appears to be very competent and progressive."

DELINQUENT DAMAGES

Delinquent property taxes and storm repairs are the main factors attributed to the $6 million shortage discovered in the recent audit of Santa Cruz County's revenues and expenditures for the first quarter of the 1982-83 fiscal year.

All agencies of the County government are likely to operate on 6-10 percent less money in the first six months of 1983.

Art Merrill, County Auditor-Controller, projects an 11 percent tax delinquency rate in Santa Cruz County. In 1980-81, Santa Cruz had a tax delinquency rate of 8.2 percent, making it the fifth highest in the state. The state average was 4.6 percent.

The published list of 1981-82 property tax delinquents, ironically, included many people who have been involved in government affairs, including City Councilmember Spiro Mellis and congressional candidate G. Richard Arnold.

Over $5 million is still needed to cover the cost of road repairs damaged in January's storm. Much of the allotted normal road budget maintenance has already been diverted to storm repair funds in the June budget session.

The Board of Supervisors will meet November 16 to make the initial cuts to balance the 1982-83 budget. A slowdown in road repairs and solutions to the tax delinquency problem will be proposed.

LAST CHANCE LOST

Superior Court Judge Chris Cottle ruled last week against a class-action lawsuit filed by residents of the Last Chance area. The lawsuit would have prohibited police from making raids in the area without a warrant.

Area residents believed that deputies had driven at unsafe speeds, yelled obscenities, and refused to identify themselves on three separate raids. They also thought Sheriff Al Noren singled out Last Chance residents for harassment.

Cottle, however, believed there to be too much conflicting testimony and therefore ruled in favor of the sheriff's department.

Holocaust Handbook Held Up

A judge's order Tuesday barred the Santa Cruz City Council from sending out 20,000 pamphlets, which detail the potential effects of nuclear war, to city residents, at least until after next Tuesday's election. The pamphlets are a response to Ronald Reagan's call for civil defense plans for "survival," including the evacuation of the 600,000 Bay Area refugees to Santa Cruz, in the event of a nuclear war.

Councilperson Mardi Wormhoudt said, "We feel that kind of a plan implies that nuclear war is survivable. We do not believe it is."

The council had volunteers write, edit, and print a pamphlet that paints a scenario of what effects a nuclear bomb dropped on dontown San Francisco would have upon Santa Cruz. It discusses the nuclear arms race, and informs citizens how they can become involved.

Alert Santa Cruz (ASC), a local conservative political action group, sought the temporary restraining order from Judge Harry Brauer Tuesday morning. Lawyer Tim Morgan, secretary of the organization, said they are "protesting the fact that the pamphlet is demonstrably political" because it supports Proposition 12 (the nuclear freeze), which will be on next Tuesday's ballot.

Wormhoudt says of ASC's action, "It is wrong for a small group with a lot of money to drag something like this through the courts. I resent Alert Santa Cruz using the courts to interfere with the democratic process."

But Sandra Mock, ASC chairperson responded, "I believe the courts are a part of the democratic system. I support that system."

The city council held a public hearing on September 29 attended by 200-300 citizens, at which this pamphlet was discussed. At that time, however, no one from ASC came forward during the meeting to suggest changes in the pamphlet. Wormhoudt claims the group should have protested the pamphlet before it was printed and prepared for mailing, not after. ASC asked in Tuesday's suit that names and addresses of pro-nuke groups be added to the pamphlet.

Mock maintains, "It is our experience that the city council does not take what we say into account." Mock says she did write a letter to the mayor and city council October 7 that protested what she calls "this illegal expenditure of tax money, since it is not for a public purpose." She claims the council "filed the letter; they did not even discuss it."

The battle is not over yet. According to Wormhoudt, the council will send the pamphlet out after the election November 2. If the pamphlet is mailed, says Morgan, Alert Santa Cruz will seek a court declaration stating the pamphlet was an illegal use of city money. He claims the Council might then have to reimburse the city for the $1,100 it cost for paper, ink, and postage. ✓

—Debbie Davis

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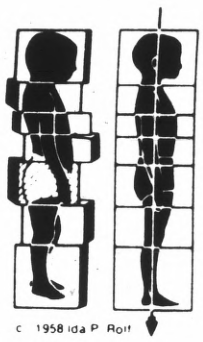

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Resourcefulness at the UCSC Arboreteum

photo by Brett Hall

by Kathy McCartney

Bushes and trees aren't the only things growing at the UCSC Arboretum these days. Four greenhouses, which will double the Arboretum's indoor space and demonstrate "appropriate technology" to the public are being built, largely as a result of student efforts.

UCSC students have been active in all stages of this project, from funding to construction. They wrote a successful grant proposal for the project, helped design the greenhouses, chose building materials, and invented a mechanical device for bending long pipes into arches. In addition, they are preparing another proposal to fund construction of solar heater propogation beds for the new green houses.

Thomas Wittman, an Environmental Studies major who has worked at the Arboretum for three and a half years, wrote a proposal for the project that was approved by the UC Appropriate Technology (UCAT) Program, which awarded $1925 to the Arboretum on July 1.

UCAT's definition of appropriate technology is "a technology which is less harmful to people and the environment than our present technologies, which reduces dependence on non-renewable resources, which is economically and ecologically sound, and which offers small-scale, practical alternatives to our current level of resource consumption."

According to Wittman, the new greenhouses at the Arboretum fit this definition because they are relatively inexpensive to build, and they protect plants without using costly heating or air conditioning systems.

Some commercial growers need heated or air-conditioned greenhouses for plants that come from climates which are different from the local one. However, the plants sheltered by the Arboretum greenhouses come from temperate climates similar to that of Santa Cruz.

"These horticultural structures are tailor-made for this climate," says Wittman. "Around here, if a plant doesn't require heating, all people really have to do is protect it from frost and wind, and they'll succeed. And that's what we're doing."

College Eight physics major Steve Ready has saved the Arboretum money by inventing a device for bending 21-foot lengths of galvanized pipe into semi-circular arches. After bending ten to fifteen pipes for one greenhouse, the students erect the pipes in a row to form the basic skeleton of the greenhouse.

Prepackaged kits are commercially available for building greenhouses like these, but they use larger-diameter pipes with thinner walls. "We saved about half the cost of those kits and have sturdier construction by using the type of pipe we do and by bending it ourselves," says Ready.

Ready's interest in solar engineering led him to design a solar-heated propagation bed for the Arboretum. In his design, water heated by solar collectors will circulate through pipes in cement slabs under the young plants. Controls will maintain a preset water temperature and will turn on auxiliary electric heating wires when there is insufficient sunlight to heat the water. Wittman, who helped Ready design the system, sent a proposal to UCAT on October 22 requesting funds to build the system.

The new greenhouses will provide more space for propagating and sheltering plants, and will allow the Arboretum to add to its collection of unusual plants. Bringing plants to the Arboretum from other countries helps preserve some endangered species, forms valuable collections for researchers and instructors, and enables the public to view spectacular museum pieces of the plant world.

Started in 1964 on land donated to the University, the Arboretum now has over 6,000 specimens. Most were started as seeds or cuttings sent from other regions of the world. Australia, South Africa, and the Mediterranean are among the regions represented.

The Arboretum is open to the public from 2 to 4pm on Wednesday and Sunday afternoons; groups may tour the arboretum by appointment.

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Graduate/Professional Information Day

Tuesday, November 2, 1982
10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Oakes College Quad

Graduate school representatives will be on campus to discuss admissions, fellowships, T.A., R.A. and other graduate school information. Schools that plan to attend include:

UC Berkeley
UC Davis
UC-Hastings College of Law
UC Irvine
UC Los Angeles
UC Riverside
UC San Diego
UC San Francisco
UC Santa Barbara
UC Santa Cruz
Harvard University
Princeton University
Stanford University
USC
Univ. of Washington
Yale University
University of Santa Clara
University of the Pacific
Loyola Law School
J.F. Kennedy University
San Jose State University
Golden Gate University
College of Osteopathic Medicine
California College of Podiatric Medicine
California School of Professional Psychology

For further information contact Noey Lozano, Graduate Division, ext. 2301.

SPORTS

photo by Renee M. Martinez

by Greg Mellen

There are certain games in a season that you really want to win. Not because they affect your standing in the league, but because they come at an important juncture in the season, and because they can lift team spirits and confidence. There are games in a season in which you have nothing to lose, and everything to gain. There are games that no one really expects you to win, but somehow you do. The UCSC Banana Lions soccer team won just such a game against the University of the Pacific (UOP) last weekend, pulling out a startling 1-0 victory.

The victory came on the heels of a very disappointing loss to the Cogswell Institute of San Francisco. That loss dropped UCSC's league record to one win, one loss, and one tie, and once again raised questions about UCSC's ability to maintain first place in the league. But to actually beat UOP, a Division One team, was another matter altogether.

Early in the first half, UCSC's chances for beating UOP seemed to take a turn for the worse when starting goalie Glen Chase was forced to leave the game with a dislocated shoulder. This put the hopes of the team on freshperson Chris Wilde. Although young and inexperienced, Wilde gave a simply amazing performance, making a dozen saves and clearing the ball out of the Santa Cruz zone with long punts.

UCSC made the only score of the game in the first half, when Mick O'Hara, who had been moved from defense to attack for this game, took a nice pass from Matt Ridgeway on the right sideline, and deposited it neatly in the corner of the UOP net.

From this point on the game because a tense affair as UCSC was able to somehow thwart the UOP offense time and time again. Meanwhile, the referee and linesmen blocked the UCSC offense more effectively than did the UOP offense by making mysterious offsides and foul calls. Late in the game, the officials almost stole the game from UCSC. Banana Lion forward Jun Kashima burst past the UOP defense and was closing in on the goalie when a defenseman in desperation slid under Kashima from behind and sent him sprawling to the turf, forcing him to leave the game with an injured back. While everyone on the sidelines believed the penalty occurred within the goal box, which would have resulted in a penalty shot and an almost certain goal, the referee ruled otherwise.

With the score standing at 1-0 and less than half a minute to go, UOP mounted one last frantic attack. A UOP forward kicked a high centering pass toward the goal. There was a mad crush of people in front of the UCSC goal, and as keeper Chris Wilde tried to clear the ball away, he was knocked down by a UOP attacker and the ball was kicked off the cross bar and landed in the goal. The UCSC defense immediately claimed interference; after a quick huddle between the referee and linesman, the officials agreed, and the goal was discounted.

For UCSC the win is a great morale booster, but the loss of Glen Chase may prove to be more damaging in the long run. Although Chris Wilde has played very well since his baptism of fire, he still lacks the savvy and field leadership of his more experienced counterpart. How will this affect the team's performance still remains to be seen.

Santa Cruz now faces a tough league game against Sonoma State. The hope is that some of the momentum and confidence from Saturday's win will carry over into league play and help UCSC overcome the loss of Chase. And while the victory over UOP was certainly exciting and pleasing, it's the games to come that will decide how UCSC fares in the league.

Sports Spots

IM MUSINGS: TENNIS ANYONE? In the Intramural Tennis Singles tournaments held the last two weekends, Brian Wright and Daniel Blumberg of Crown won in the Novice and Advanced categories respectively. Both Wright and Blumberg were able to win their championships without losing a single set in the round robin competition.

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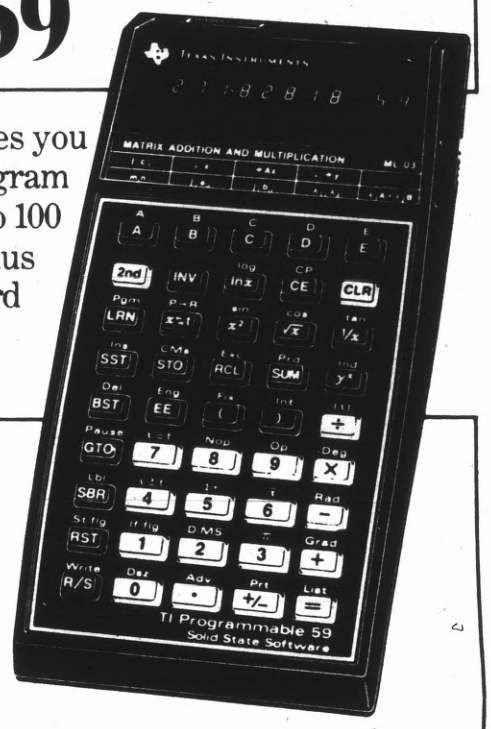

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An Atomic Debate

by Eric Fredell

How to prevent nuclear war has become one of the most central questions of modern American politics. This was clear after a debate in San Francisco last Friday, October 22, on Proposition 12—the nuclear freeze initiative. Controversy prevailed as three panelists disagreed as to what a freeze would accomplish.

The debate, sponsored by the World Affairs Council, brought together Harold Willens, the State Chair of Californians for a Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze, Philip Farley from the Arms Control and Disarmament Program at Stanford University, and Christopher Lehman, from the US Department of State.

The debate progressed as Willens pointed to Proposition 12's goal of "no testing, no production, and no deployment" of nuclear weapons. "Zero is clear cut," he remarked. He added that "a vote for Proposition 12 is not a vote for a treaty. It is a message to the our government." The Proposition urges the President to propose to the Soviet Union an immediate freeze that can be checked and verified. It leaves negotiations to the federal government.

In Lehman's view, the freeze is "a wonderful sentiment" and one that "promises instant results which is very good and attractive." Yet, he believes the Proposition has several flaws. He argued that it will freeze forces at today's high and unequal levels and hamper reduction efforts. He also believes that the freeze is "not quite as easy or immediate as it would have people believe" and will involve lengthy negotiations.

Farley agreed that "there will be problems in defining what a freeze covers." However, he believes that the cautious wording of the Proposition is evidence that "Californians do not want anything foolish or hasty done that would imperil national security."

Lehman argued that a freeze would preserve the Soviets' current nuclear superiority. Furthermore, once locked into a position of superiority, the Soviets would have no incentive to negotiate arms reductions.

Both Farley and Willens disagreed. Farley said, "I do not believe the Soviet Union needs any additional incentive to negotiate on nuclear weapons, given the threat that they face." Willens quoted Congressperson Jim Leach (R-Iowa): "American armed forces have the capacity to destroy the Soviet Union several times over. There is no inferiority. Death is Death."

Lehman emphasized that "we are in fact negotiating with the Soviet Union today, for arms reduction." These negotiations, the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), place "all systems on the table." the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) talks, he says, aim to reduce weapons deployed in Europe. Finally, the Mutual Balance Force Reduction talks are concerned with conventional weapons. Lehman argued in favor of Reagan's "dual track approach." This translates into a policy of deterrence—to prevent war—and arms control—to reduce the number of weapons.

Willens took offense to what he called "administration rhetoric calculated to deceive the American people on this life-and-death issue." He described the numbers game used by the Reagan Administration to assert US nuclear inferiority as "purely a political ploy." He stressed the fact that the military establishment views the US-Soviet strategic arms balance as one of rough parity. To emphasize his point, he quoted Pentagon and government officials, including Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who have stated that they would not trade US nuclear forces for those of the Soviets.

"The deterrence system is a success."

Lehman argued that such officials are opposed to an across the board trade. However, going "category by category," the Soviets have weapons systems which are superior to those of the US and for which the Pentagon would trade. He added that "there are lots of people inside the government and outside who have irrational views."

Lehman argued that the US-Soviet strategic arms balance has eroded, particularly in the last five years. This has destabilized deterrence policy, which, he says, "has preserved the peace" for the last 37 years. "Deterrence is not as stable as it was two years, four years, even six years ago," he said. "That's bad. We ought to be doing something about it."

Farley presented another analysis of deterrence. He said, "We have had no war in Europe, and no major war between the superpowers. That is because of the success of deterrence policy." He believes it is the "USSR that sees itself as behind in the overall efficiency and effectiveness of systems." He named six elements "that account for effectiveness"—(ICBMs, SLBMs, bombers, force of allies, base systems at shorter range, and cruise missiles. Of the six, he believes that "the advantage lies clearly in the US in I'd say, five."

Although the panelists generally avoided numbers, they did quote some statistics. Willens noted that "we have close to thirty thousand nuclear weapons"–on our side, which are generally "more survivable" than the Soviet forces, mostly ICBMs. "Two of our twenty subs can wipe out every Soviet city with a population of more than 100,000," he said.

Lehman disagreed, saying that the US does not have thirty thousand nuclear weapons. "That number is simply wrong," he asserted, "I don't know where you get your figures." He added that "our nuclear stockpile is less than half of what it was in the 1960s." He did not cite a figure.

Willens responded by noting that the President's military policy "asks for 17,000 new weapons." He pointed out that Reagan's policy "calls for winning a nuclear war, while all previous Administrations have called for preventing a nuclear war." He said, "We are spending hundreds of billions of dollars praying that these [nuclear weapons] will never be used."

As the largest state in the country, California's voters will send an important message to the President. As Willens said, "We're the boss of the Administration, we're the boss of the President. The President is not meant to rule, but to serve."

ELECTION '82

When Worlds Collide

by Raymond Lein

photos by Karin Victoria

The NODAR satellite 22 miles up in space detected exhaust flashes along the Euro-Soviet border. North American computers read "Stage 2 Alert." NATO forces had exactly 15 minutes to react. With six minutes left for the world, it was determined the "missiles" streaking toward the United States were actually an error by one of the computers controlling the satellite. They did not exist.

Tuesday October 26, at the Unitarian Universal Church on Freedom Boulevard in Aptos, Dan Haifley of Californians for a bilateral Nuclear Freeze will meet and debate Dr. Stanley Monteith, a member of the National Advisory Committee of the American Security Council.

Dr. Monteith regards all Freeze initiatives under consideration across the country as "garbage sweeping the nation." The referendum, he believes, is a plot by the KGB (Soviet Intelligence Agency) to spread the Communist doctrine throughout the United States.

Monteith, who ran for Congress under the American Independent Party banner in 1980, contends that a Soviet-US strategic arms comparison gives the edge overwhelmingly to the USSR. He believes the Soviets have six times more nuclear megatonnage than the US, and an overall lead of 7,000 nuclear warheads to America's 2,000. Monteith obtains his information from the American Intelligence Service (AIS), based in Washington, DC.

Statistics cited in the Department of Defense (DOD) Annual Report for fiscal year 1982, however, contradict the AIS report. The DOD report defines a US edge of 9,000 nuclear weapons compared to 7,500 for the Soviets.

Haifley denies that any data released by the AIS is factual. He says the association is comprised of "blatant liars" who advocate the destruction of the world.

A US arms buildup, Monteith believes, is necessary before any attempt to negotiate a freeze. "A position of strength," he said, "is the best way to negotiate.

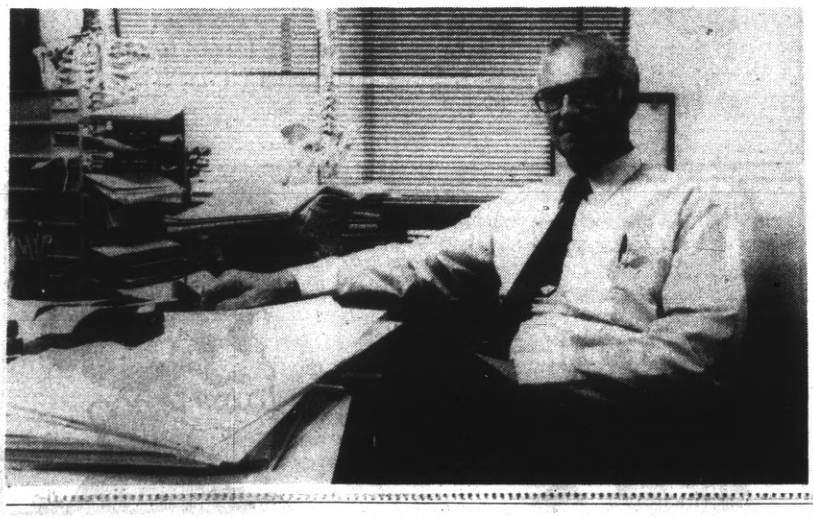
"The US," maintains Monteith, "is vastly inferior to the USSR in technology and overall military capabilities."

Monteith's views of US inferiority run contrary to those of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Vessey, and to those of Defense Secretary Weinberger. Said Vessey, "I would not want their forces in comparison with ours." Said Weinberger, "I would not for a moment exchange any of our nuclear arsenal with theirs, because we have an immense edge in technology."

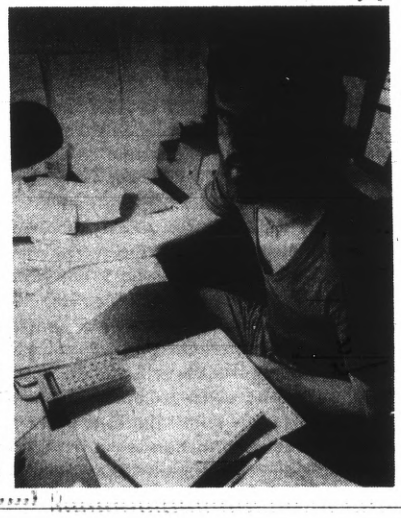
It is people like Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who provoke Haifley's ire. "Any one who advocates the deaths of tens of millions should be thrown out of office," he said.

Monteith disagrees. "Weinberger," he claims, "is a man of immense courage and integrity...Men like that can lead this country back to a position of strength, there is no evidence of a country [ever] being attacked because it was too strong."

Dr. Stanley Monteith



Dan Haifley



ELECTION '82

Candidate For State Controller

Go with the Flo

by Serena Herr

Florence McDonald wants to cut bureaucratic fat, military spending, and Reagan's governor's pension. She wants to help raise taxes, awareness of the Nuclear Freeze Initiative, and her eight grandchildren. And if she wins the race for State Controller, this energetic 65 year-old politician may do it all.

"It's ridiculous to think that cities and the State can deal with our peoples' needs as long as the military budget consumes more than half of our national wealth," says McDonald, Berkeley City Auditor and longtime political activist. "All my life I have been working for peace and against the inequities of our political system."

McDonald, the Peace and Freedom candidate for Controller, has a singular way of righting inequities. As City Auditor, she simply refused to pay certain bills. "For example, the Alameda county mayors presented me with a $347 liquor tab for their annual meeting. Let them buy their own liquor. Lower level state employees can't have their business drinks paid for."

As State Controller she plans to continue equalizing unfair policies. "Did you know that California elected officials get twice the retirement pension that state employees get?" she asks. She also has an unique axe to grind with the President: "I would not send Ronald Reagan his retirement check. He's not retired. He gets $200,000 a year plus free housing, free transportation, free medical care...he's what I call a 'double dipper'."

The function of the office is, essentially, to pay the State's bills. The State Controller receives and disburses public funds, assures that money due the State is collected through effective tax administration, reports the financial condition of the State, and serves as a member on a number of State boards and commissions.

Florence McDonald and her son Country Joe

"It's essentially the same job I have now, but at the State level," says McDonald, "which is why I'm qualified." She believes that the present Controller, Kenneth Cory, is mishandling the position, merely "keeping the books straight...In addition, the position has been used in the past [by ambitious politicians] as a stepping stone for higher offices," she says, citing former Controller Alan Cranston as one example.

"My record in Berkeley establishes my independence from traditional machine politics," says McDonald, adding that she would not be afraid to use the powers of the history of independent political action. In 1975, she fought other City Council members to give a third of her Auditor's salary for "municiple and community purposes." Now she has pledged to "use a part of my salary to hire two aides to research how to reduce California's economic dependence on military spending—to convert to a peace-time economy."

To lessen the State deficit, McDonald supports a surcharge on incomes over $50,000 and a luxury tax. "The problem," she suggests, "now is that those who should be taxed are the same people who support elected officials'—and Controller Cory's—campaigns." Instead of adequately supporting education and other social programs, she says "the State of California has chosen to act as Reagan has, by slashing programs already cut to the bone." McDonald favors a statewide proposition modeled on the Berkeley law which prohibits investment of city money in any institution that does business with South Africa.

McDonald's home life, too, is unusual for a politician. She lives in a low-income co-op in Berkeley; receives social security; and drives a 1965 car. The mother of politically-active rock musician Country Joe McDonald, she says "my family has been very supportive—we're very comfortable together. I've also had a wonderful group of people around me during the campaign."

When asked what she thought her chances were of winning, she replied, "If I had the publicity, I'd win. And my victory would be another step towards a nationwide peace network to oppose military spending and turn around this whole mad policy we have. ✓

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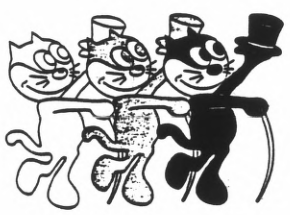

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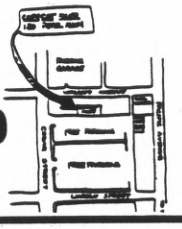

ELECTION '82

Republican Challenger James Peter Cost

A Wealth of Words

by Richard Rubin

When the Monterey Bay Republican Central Committee's first choice for the California State Assembly revealed that he had a fear of flying, and would be a bad choice for the job, the committee turned to one of its members, James Peter Cost, to unseat incumbent Democratic Assemblyperson Sam Farr of Carmel.

"I am concerned about losing our freedom," the Pebble Beach artist/independent businessman explained as the primary reason for his candidacy. "Each year, in the Assembly, 600 new laws are introduced. I don't know how many pass, but every bill that goes through takes away a bit of our freedom."

At the top of Cost's hit list is the California Coastal Commission. "I originally voted for it, but now it's way out of hand." He is especially critical of the commission's role in coastal wetlands preservation. "If you own some land, and it's wetlands, you can't build a thing on it."

Cost also views state building laws in regards to earthquake faults as an unfair hindrance to homeowners. "Everybody in the state of California lives on an earthquake fault zone. Because one person's house slides down a hill, should you prevent others from building as well? If a person saves up to buy a piece of property and then you tell him that he can't build, his property becomes worthless. The only thing left for him to do is sell it to the state for a park."

The Republican candidate believes that the acquisition of additional parklands by financially strapped California is bad business. "The guy I'm running against wants to buy parks," he said.

The high cost of such parkland purchases, combined with the methods used, leaves Cost seething. "Sam Farr is pushing to have six parcels down in Big Sur bought up. And one of them had a house on it! Here's a guy that works all his life and he builds himself a house to retire in. And the government wants to take it away. The property is worth $6,650,000 and how much is the government offering him? $500,000."

The spectre of offshore oil derricks does not especially appeal to Cost. "I'm opposed to offshore drilling," he acknowledged. "Right now it's cheaper to import oil from the Arab countries. We're going to use oil for a long time in this country. Someday, when it's really needed, that oil will be there off the coast for the taking."

J. Peter Cost is convinced that nuclear power, especially fusion, will provide California with a cheap and plentiful energy supply. "I think Diablo Canyon has to come on line. The thing is proceeding along normal channels and once all the quirks are worked out the plant should get going."

Diablo Canyon and other nuclear power plants, Cost believes, are necessary steps in the development of nuclear fusion. "This would be the answer to all the world's energy problems, all of the automobile problems. You'll be able to run an automobile on a battery the size of a flashlight. When we have fusion, there'll be no more wars over oil. That whole Iran-Iraq war is over oil."

Cost believes that many of our energy problems can be solved through education. "When I go [in the winter] to a person's house in Seaside [the Monterey Bay area's poorest city] and the door opens up, I'm almost knocked over by a gust of hot air. A rich person's house is cool. Rich people are tightwads."

photo by Carl Elliot

James Peter Cost

Perhaps Cost is best known to the voters of the 28th assembly district for his accusations that incumbent Sam Farr has received money from organized crime. "Everyone who is soft on crime is getting money from organized crime," he explained. "Why else would they vote against Proposition 8, the Victims Bill of Rights [in the June '82 election]?"

Another item which Cost opposes is the handgun control initiative, Proposition 15 on the ballot. "You can't go around outlawing things that kill somebody. You'd have to outlaw automobiles. When I was a kid, we didn't have refrigerators. Instead we got ice from the iceman. Everyone had a card in their window, one side blue, the other white. When you needed ice you had the blue side showing. Can you imagine all the homes in Seaside with signs in their windows saying 'this house doesn't have a gun'?

"The people that suffer the most from crime are poor people. Rich people don't suffer. We haven't had a burglary here in Pebble Beach in years."

Cost opposes Proposition 2, the prison construction bond initiative, and suggests that privately owned and operated "free enterprise" prisons hold the state's overflowing prison population.

Perhaps the most hotly contested initiative on the California ballot is Proposition 11, the "bottle bill." This would require a five cent deposit on all beverage containers, with the hope that it would drastically reduce roadside litter.

"I'm opposed to it," said Cost. "It won't control litter at all. A lot of people say that Oregon has a deposit law and that it is really clean there. Well, I go up there a lot and there's quite a lot of bottles along the roads. I think that the percentage of litter to population in California is actually lower."

"What this will do will be to punish everybody for a small amount of vandals, and that's exactly what they are. It used to be that vandals would just toss their bottles alongside the road. But now, they break their bottles all over the streets. That's dangerous! I think the 'Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute' thing is terrific."

Cost by no means wants a community strewn with litter, mainly because it is bad for the state's number one industry—tourism. "My survival depends on tourism. I'm an artist and a large portion of my work is sold to tourists. California is a beautiful state. We have a beautiful coast and our cities are beautiful. Some people think they're dirty, but they're beautiful. Los Angeles is a beautiful city."

Among the other ballot initiatives that, unlike opponent Sam Farr, Cost takes a position on, are the water conservation bill and the nuclear freeze initiative, both of which he opposes. He believes both bills contain too few safeguards. Cost fears what might happen if the state's water resources "are controlled by a five-person committee appointed by the governor." And while he suggests that nuclear war in unwinnable, Cost insists that there must be on-site inspection by both superpowers.

One basic tenet marks this Republican's campaign. "I am for freedom," he says, "increased freedom. There's too much of 'Big Brother' in government. 1984 is staring us in the eye." Cost, however, does not feel threatened by the Reagan Administration's plans to loosen the reins on domestic spying and to curtail use of the Freedom of Information Act. "As long as it relates to protecting our ability to survive in an international situation, it's okay," he states. "The Russians make our intelligence network look like a child's game."

James Peter Cost views himself as pro-environment, pro-jobs, pro-business, a moderate to the "extreme left wing" of Jerry Brown and Sam Farr. On November 2, the voters of the 28th Assembly district will let him know whether or not they agree. ✓

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ELECTION '82

Has Sam Farr Earned Another Term?

by Debbie Davis

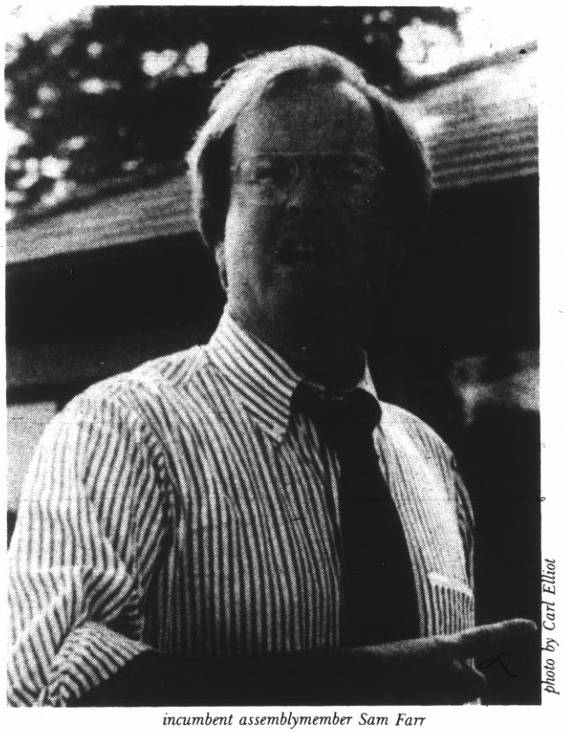

photo by Carl Elliot

incumbent assemblymember Sam Farr

Two years ago, when he first ran for the 28th district State Assembly seat, "Go Far with Sam Farr" was his slogan. In a campaign well remembered by thousands of area residents who still have Sam Farr pot holders hanging above their stoves, he was elected and sent to Sacramento to represent the Monterey Bay area.

After one term in office, the former Monterey County supervisor believes he has "earned another term." Farr says he has been an active participant in the Assembly. He maintains he has done a good job of representing a rather diverse district, and he cautiously predicts that the results of Tuesday's election will reflect this.

"I take a lot of pride in my record," says Farr. "I have been very effective in Sacramento; 83 percent of the bills I authored have become law."

Farr says that his office has assisted 30,000 constituents who have requested information or major help. He is proud of this and claims it is "a record."

He also cites his leadership in the campaign against offshore oil drilling in 1981 as one of his primary achievements. He started a petition drive against James Watt's plans to drill for oil off the Santa Cruz coast. According to Farr, this drilling would have a "low yield and high risk," and would not be worth its potential harm to the coast and the Monterey Bay fishing industries.

But voters are more interested in what Farr will do in the future, not what he has done in the past. Farr says he is a "strong supporter" of Proposition 12 (the nuclear freeze initiative), but he refuses to take a stand on Proposition 11 (the bottle bill), Proposition 13 (the water initiative), Proposition 14 (for reapportionment), or Proposition 15 (the handgun initiative). Farr explains, "I do not take a position on these initiatives because I cannot vote on them in the legislature."

In response to his opponent, Pebble Beach artist James Peter Cost's accusation that he is "soft on crime," Farr says, "My opponent uses facts that you cannot find anywhere else." Cost's claim is based on the fact that Farr did not come out strongly in favor of the Victim's Bill of Rights (Proposition 8) on the June ballot. Farr explains why he did not support the Bill: "It was too poorly written and was too radical a departure from the standard ways courts handle these issues," he said. "I amended so many different areas of the constitution that it could not be implemented—too many conflicts would arise. However, I may have supported it if it had been written better. But that is all water over the dam now; the ills of Proposition 8 have been cured by the courts."

Locally, Farr says he supports Measure B, the proposed gasoline tax to raise money to fix the county's storm-damaged roads.

Farr, like his opponent Cost, puts public education at the top of his list of priorities. But when asked how he feels about the increasing pressure to charge tuition for public colleges and universities, Farr says "I am against tuition because tuition-free public education is an important tradition." But he also suggests that there may have to be a compromise on this issue. "If tuition becomes inevitable," Farr says, "I would rather see it at the professional graduate level, and combined with increased student loans—I prefer taxes over tuition."

As part of his work in Sacramento, Farr serves on the Assembly Education Committee. In addition to considering the possibility of tuition in public colleges and universities, Farr says, the committee is attempting to get a voting student representative on the Regent's committee to select a new president for the University of California. "I support students having an active voice," he says.

Another accusation leveled at Farr by his Republican opponent is that he has consistently voted against business interests throughout his tenure. "That's just not true," says Farr. He mentions his sponsorship of a bill to allow small businesses to band together into "umbrella groups" to make it possible to provide their own worker compensation programs, as one example of his support for the business community. This bill, which is designed to "give small businesses the break they need to stay afloat," would effectively rebate the profits usually made by large insurance companies back to the members of the group. The idea for the bill, Farr says, came out of a "Small Business Survival Conference" that he sponsored in Santa Cruz last January. A similar conference took place in Monterey September 30.

Because he believes the government needed some forum to address the fishing industry, Farr established the Pacific Coast District Committee in the Assembly. He also supports the concept of aqua culture for fish farming. "That is a great opportunity to use our oceans," he says. He helped pass "landmark legislation" last year to establish rules for people who want to get into the aqua culture business. He describes the ocean as "our greatest future resource."

Among the other ideas introduced into the assembly by Farr was a bill to outlaw the use in California of steel-jawed animal traps. This bill, which was endorsed last April 2 by the *Los Angeles Times*, would ban the use of such traps, which Farr describes as "barbarously nondiscriminate" and "unnecessarily brutal," except by ranchers and farmers threatened by predators, and by government agencies fighting outbreaks of dangerous and contagious diseases.

Sam Farr likes to talk about his achievements more than he likes to discuss his opponent, but as he watched Cost speak last week at the elections forum in the Cowell Courtyard, he couldn't help but respond. "This is quite a different story," Farr whispered as his opponent talked about his old friend Jack Kerouac and his support for education, "from what he was saying this morning when we spoke in Watsonville [before the Chamber of Commerce]. Some of the things he's saying are directly contradictory."

Farr believes his opponent knows little about how things actually run in Sacramento. "I've been there," he says, "and I know what you can and can't do." Farr cites his experience in the Assembly as the major advantage he has over his opponent. "Prior experience makes better legislators," he says, "It is not only important—it is essential." ✓

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The county needs $5 million—which will presumably come from the Measure—to receive twice that amount in federal assistance.

ELECTION '82

Measure B: The Gas Tax Increase

On the Road to Recovery

by Beth Shuster

Last January's severe storms are ten months in the past, but the extensive damages they have caused still linger. Roads in Santa Cruz County still suffer the consequences of the disaster; Measure B would allocate funds necessary to make these repairs.

In last June's election, the Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors failed in their efforts to raise the necessary funds to repair the storm-damaged roads. "Measure A," if it had passed, would have qualified the county to receive federal assistance to successfully complete the repairs. It would have collected $10 from each residence in Santa Cruz County for three years.

The Supervisors, in a new attempt to raise much needed funds, have come up with Measure B, a proposed gasoline tax increase designed to raise revenues throughout the County.

The Measure proposes a gas tax of two cents per gallon and two cents per 100 cubic feet of compressed natural gas (used as motor fuel). It's objectives are "storm damage repair, preventive maintenance, construction and safety improvements." Measure B also sets a sunset clause of five years; the tax would be effective March 31, 1983 through 1988. Robley Levy, Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors Chairperson, says, "People demand a sunset clause. Two cents is as high in one year as people are willing to pay." She believes that the "higher the tax, the shorter the term and the lower the tax, the longer the term." Conservative former Supervisor Marilyn Liddicoat disagrees. "I have seen very few taxes that are levied, stopped," she said. "Once a politician gets his hand into your pocket, he won't get it out."

Because this is a county-wide tax, the revenues would be distributed on a population basis. Said Santa Cruz City Councilmember Spiro Mellis, "I would rather have seen it [distributed] more like a sales tax—the money received stays in the City of Santa Cruz." There has been concern among opponents that this tax could create a "windfall" of excess revenue in the county. Santa Cruz City Councilmember John Mahaney maintains that, "in the city, we don't need it [the money allocated for repairs], but governments always need money...any government officer will take it—the more you give 'em, the more they'll take." Robley Levy defends the Measure, saying "They are wrong; there simply will not be an excess...they've misread it [Measure B] and misunderstood it."

The County needs $5 million, which presumably will come from the Measure, in order to receive double that in federal assistance. Robley Levy stressed the need for this assistance: "Of the 25 roads the County wanted to repair this year, only 15 were accomplished [due to lack of funds]." The County has put together a list of 109 road projects, in order of priority.

Proponents say the advantage of this kind of tax is that it is a user-tax. As Scotts valley City Councilmember Rupert Lissner said, "It's very fair because people who use the roads will be paying for it." And, as Levy pointed out, "Tourists would be included in this."

Mahaney states that the City funds programs such as "health care and child care centers that the Council has never done before." Instead of using the money in this way, he said, "We could use it for street-cleaning or preventive road maintenance."

Liddicoat concurs with Mahaney. "Government officials, people on the school board, etc. run all over the state," she says. This extensive travelling, according to Liddicoat, "needs to be cut. The money should come from social programs, as well."

Liddicoat said she is unsure about how much money the County really needs. "The facts and figures seem to change daily from the County," she contends. "There seems to be a conspiracy to hide it."

Lissner, however, believes that Measure B is "a favorable tax, because it only adds a small percent to the cost of gas without making it impossible to buy it." ✓

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County Schools Superintendent Runoff

Traditional Competence vs Bold New Ideals

by Katie Simon

ELECTION '82

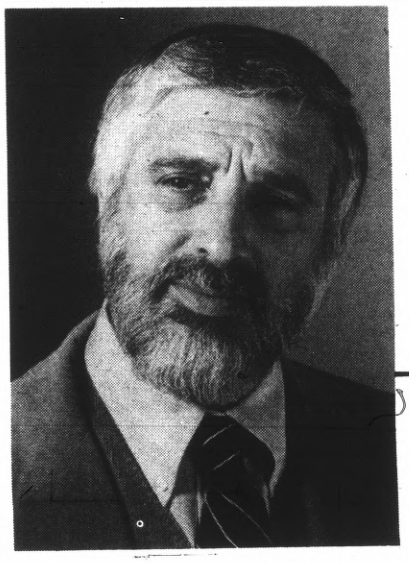
There is nothing unusual about a teacher and an administrator battling each other for the position of County Superintendent of Schools. Nor is it strange that this is practically an issueless campaign. The budget is bare, public schools are in trouble, and the elected superintendent's main task will be to decide which services it is still economically possible to provide.

The Tuesday election is a run-off between the two top finishers in last June's primary. David Weiss, a San Lorenzo Valley high school teacher, finished first with 18,935 votes. His opponent Frank Cooper, a Pajaro Valley [Watsonville and Aptos] School District administrator, received 15,543 votes.

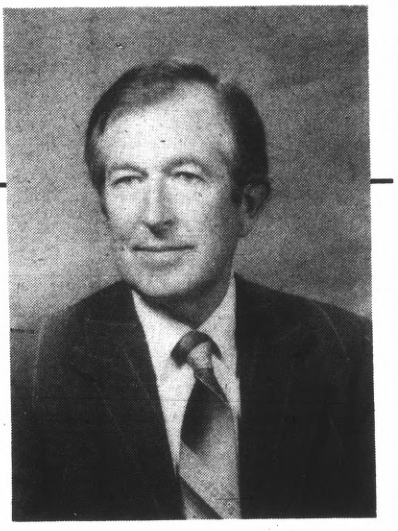
Both candidates, of course, think they are best for the job. When asked to state this campaign's issues, Cooper said that there are "not too many disagreeable issues. I'm just more qualified." Indeed he believes that "if the position were appointed rather than elected, I'd be a viable candidate."

A proponent of "zero base budgeting" in which, he says, the budget would be prioritized yearly to guard against sacred cows, Cooper can boast of an impressive resume. It includes four years as a high school principal, an extensive background as a math and science teacher, and details his 20 years of administrative experience.

However, Cooper's experience is less impressive when it comes to knowing the students of Santa Cruz. His description of them closely parallels a *Los Angeles Times* poll last June that characterized the nation's students as "more career-oriented, interested in an employable skill and concerned about



David Weiss



Frank Cooper

the economy." He says that "this is reflected throughout California."

Weiss, on the other hand, believes his strength lies in his close relationship with teachers and students. He is backed by the Live Oak Elementary Teachers' Association and the San Lorenzo Valley Teachers' Association, and objects to what he sees as a "business as usual" attitude among administrators.

"The tendency is to look at students as accountants [would], to forget that they're people," stated Weiss.

If elected, he would build the budget from the base up, determining the needs of the classroom first to avoid over-spending at the administrative level.

Weiss has taught government, history, economics, philosophy and language, and has also been a teacher representative on the San Lorenzo Valley School Board. He has an extensive background in private business and law.

Both candidates believe that too much money is currently being spent on services not directly related to students, such as travel, conferences, and private consultants, and would like to see increased instruction in high technology, especially computers.

However, the candidates differ on some issues, including bilingual education. Cooper believes that ESL (English as a Second Language) classes should be transitory in nature, with the emphasis placed on learning English "as soon as possible." Weiss would have more students with English as their primary language in the ESL classes because he thinks students cling to their native language longer when the classes aren't well integrated.

Truancy is another point of difference between the two. Although both Cooper and Weiss see a need for cooperation between the various agencies involved, Cooper places more emphasis on the police as an "arm of observation, on constant control," while Weiss sees individual and family counseling as most important.

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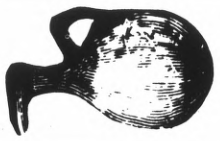

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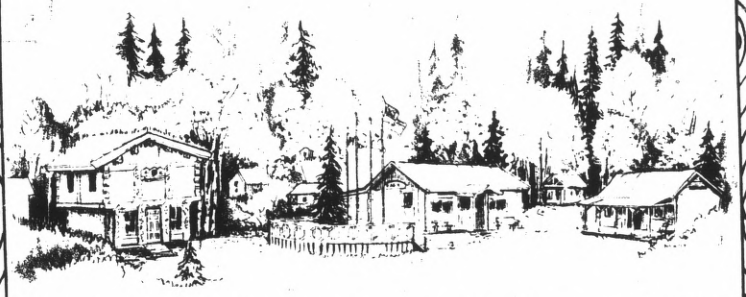

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Somethin' Special's Goin' On

"I feel very proud that somebody would take an hour or two out of their life, asking us to help them enjoy that moment."

by Kim D. Kupperman

"Nothin' special, nothin' special to do
to do-
Nothin' special, nothin' special to do
to do-
I'm bidin' my time just to get through
Nothin' special to do, to do
Give me somethin' special to do, to do
Give me somethin' special to do, to do..."
-Rita Lackey

Two years ago, I attended a showing of *Women in Arms*, a film about women in the Nicaraguan revolution. Several people spoke there and as I listened, I began to stiffen with the fear that whatever I did could have only a minimal effect. The struggle, of women revolutionaries in particular, seemed too massive a rock to move. But I swallowed the words and then, as if someone understood that being educated was not enough in itself, a voice announced that Somethin' Special was going to sing. The three women who got on stage were indeed something very special. Their voices, rich with soulful words and chants, touched the moment of fear their music was there to heal, to give us something to hold on to that would permit us to continue.

Rita Lackey, Gwendolyn Warren, and Tish Sainz, the women that comprise the trio, were brought together in the whirlwind of the Santa Cruz music scene about five years ago. Rita, then a UCSC music major, was preparing her senior thesis performance. She asked Gwendolyn to assist her. The two of them continued to sing together, sometimes with other women, on campus. As Gwendolyn remembers, "people in the community kept telling us about this dynamite woman named Tish Sainz who was, at the time, singing with "Sister Star," doing a community benefit at the Good Fruit Company." Rita and Gwendolyn attended the show and, after encouragement from people in the audience, they all got on stage and sang together. Since that night, they have been "Somethin' Special." The name was derived from Rita's composition of the same title and the "feeling that fit the song" arrived the night they met Tish Sainz.

The ensemble strives to give to their audiences a "sense of life, self, and control, through some kind of message about what's happening in their lives and in their environments." When they perform, they are not there just to tell us how bad the world is but "to say a lot of things that are very good about what we have accomplished as humans." Their music gives people "a common thing to communicate about."

Somethin' Special is a unique trio, that blends jazz, blues, reggae, Motown, original compositions, and a capella with their own diverse vocal abilities. People have a tendency to categorize them as singing "women's music." However, Gwendolyn maintains, "We don't do women's music. We're women and we do music but I would say that if we had to have any political persuasion, it would be that we do people's music. We sing about struggle and we're women doin' it and we're absolutely excited that the women's community supports us."

Somethin' Special has what Gwendolyn calls, "the biggest fan club in the world." According to Rita, this is what has kept them together the most, the demand from those who love them. A true sense of interpersonal harmony exudes from their singing. They bring, along with their emotions, a lot of respect for the people who come to listen to them. "We don't have enough time for ourselves as people," Gwendolyn says, "so I feel very proud that somebody would take an hour or two out of their life, asking us if we can help them enjoy that moment."

Besides making collective decisions, the three women also write music together. Much of their music, but not all of it,

continued on page 42

Record Review

Near Perfect

by Sharan Street

It's easy enough to turn on the radio and hear a woman's voice singing on the top 40, but it's not so easy to hear that performer's metaphorical "voice," her consciousness. When a woman sings songs by male composers, accompanied by male musicians, her vision can be lost entirely.

Throughout the history of popular music, women have contributed their talents to profit the male-owned music industry. Only in the last ten years have a few women singers produced and distributed their own albums on such woman-controlled labels as Olivia and Redwood, bringing the sounds of women's voices singing their own songs, inspired by a feminist, or lesbian-feminist, consciousness.

Now such well-established recording companies as Olivia and Redwood Records are working to gain a wider audience for their artists. They produce quality albums with top musicianship, production values, and complex musical arrangements. People who still conceive of "women's music" as droning, single-guitar dirges would be surprised at the variety in the recent music of diverse artists like Teresa Trull, Meg Christian, and Sweet Honey in the Rock.

This emphasis on popularization and diversity is apparent in the latest album from the founder of Redwood Records, Holly Near. On her sixth album, *Speed of Light*, Near continues to search for wider audiences, as she did with the 198 *Fire in the Rain*. *Speed of Light* is the work of a mature artist, a satisfying collection of songs that addresses the complexities of life in the '80s.

Primarily thought of as a folksinger, Near also has a base in Broadway musicals and other popular music. She is comfortable with varied genres, unlike many folksingers, who falter in their conversion to popular music. In *Speed of Light*, she joyfully embraces an upbeat, jazzy sound with African rhythms that will delight fans who want to get out and dance. Near expands the concept of folk music, making it any music that is for and about the average person and her struggles.

When Holly Near sings about a social issue it's more than a ho-hum exercise in political correctness

The main attraction of a Near record is, of course, Near's pure, rich voice. She's a powerful singer with a range that's rather like Joan Baez, but much better trained. She can handle just about any tone, from low-range growls to soaring trills.

Complementing Near are her regular musicians—Adrienne Torf on piano, Carrie Barton on bass, Cam Davis on drums, Ray Obiedo on guitars—and guest artists, including guitarist Robben Ford, and reggae group Afrikan Dreamland. All the musicians perform well, but what really ties the album together are the fine bass lines of Carrie Barton, which give Near's fine vocal tapestry a solid underpinning.

Near continues to write what she calls "responsible love songs,' ones which go beyond the "ooh baby" type of popular music. The thrill of a relationship, for Near, is the work to maintain it, and her songs reflect this. In "Back Off" and "I Really Didn't Want To," Near explores the way lovers put on a tough exterior as a protection against getting burned, in "Coming Home" she shows the vulnerability under the outer shell. And in "Room For Me" she presents a feminist vision of love in the lines "Always room for loving, always room for doubt/there is room for me."

But what makes Near different from many feminists and lesbian feminist songwriters is the excellent "issue" songs that she writes. When she sings about a social issue it's more than a hohum exercise in political correctness. Such earlier compositions as "Hay Una Mujer Desaparecida," "Ain't No Where You Can Run," and "It Could Have Been Me" have become anthems for activists throughout the world. On *Speed of Light*, her political songs are softer and less raw, but they share a finely-honed understanding of politics. Now, though, her spirit of quiet determination has been welded to an upbeat tune, most notably in three songs: "Emma," "El Salvador," and "Unity."

In "Emma," dedicated to anarchist Emma Goldman, Near sings about the strength it takes to keep the faith while fighting for one's rights in a difficult time—an inspiring message set to a really danceable tune.

"Well, it's hard work, in hard times
And when my feelings get dull,
My spirit has to shine
It takes every muscle in my heart
To dance at our revolution."

In "El Salvador," Near combines a Latin rhythm track with a news commentary in Spanish and lovely flute and vocal melodies to produce a haunting yet vigorous plea for no more US intervention in Central America.

But there's one song that expresses the strength of the album best and that's the final track, "Unity." Aided by a reggae group, Afrikan Dreamland, Near illuminates the feminist concept of unity through diversity ("It doesn't always mean agreement/It doesn't ever mean the same"). It's a fine composition that uses the metaphor of a ship at sea to talk about the problems of working together for social change: "The safety of this journey depends on unity."

It's not a puerile, liquid-eyed attempt to ignore our differences. Near knows as well as anyone how hard it is to understand our differences, but at the end of the song she exhorts us to do the near impossible: "We better open up our hearts and minds and make room for the speed of light."

In *Speed of Light* Near is saying something similar to what feminist singer Meg Christian expressed on her latest album: feminists need to take good care of themselves in order to save the world. With her music and her celebration of women, Near is encouraging feminists to experience the world—both its beauty and its pain—and to open their eyes and their hearts to the speed of life. ✓

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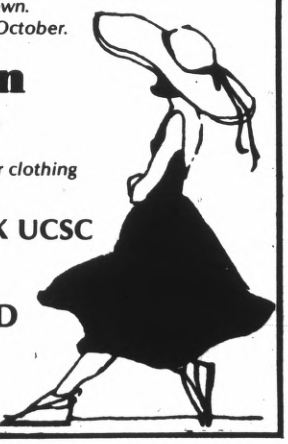

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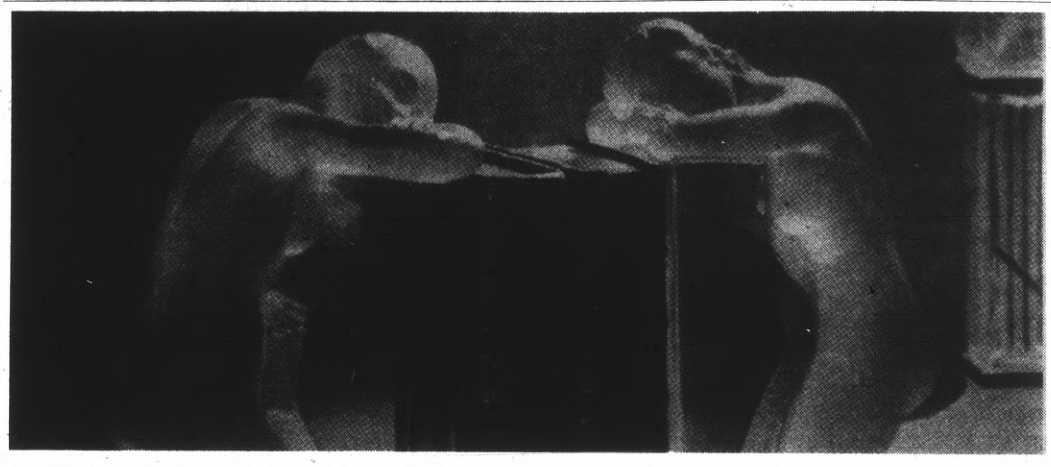
WOMEN'S CLIPS



HOOKED: Local author Gloria Watkins, *aka* Bell Hooks, will speak at Kresge College, Room 159, Tuesday, November 2, 4-6pm. Her book, *Ain't I a Woman: Black Women and Feminism,* is a landmark work of history and theory which challenges every accepted notion about the nature of Black women's lives. Watkins' presentation will be followed by a question and answer period. The public is invited.

NATIVE WOMEN MAY REGAIN LOST STATUS: A Federal parliamentary committee, set up to investigate discrimination against Native women in Canada under the Indian Act, has recommended the restoration of the rights of Indian women who lost their status because they married non-Indian men. *Kinesis* reports that the Department of Indian Affairs estimates about 15,700 women and 40,000 children could be eligible to regain their status. Native groups say that the figure is low, however. The proposed changes would permit the provision of federal services such as housing, medical care, educational assistance, and a share of resources for those women and children who would return to the reserves once their status is restored.

KENYA OUTLAWS CLITORECTOMY: Kenyan president Daniel arap Moi has outlawed the practice of ritually clitorectomizing young girls in that country. The decision followed reports of the death of fourteen girls of the Kamba tribe after such operations had been performed. It appears that the girls had either bled to death after inexpert operating, or developed blood poisoning from the communal use of scalpels. According to *Kinesis,* for more than half a century efforts to stop the practice in Kenya not only made no headway, but aroused bitter opposition from the tribal traditionalists among the Bantu tribes. Moi first issued the order to his own Tugen tribespeople in the Baringo district to stop the custom. He then extended the ban to the whole of Kenya, making it a charge of murder if any girl dies from this practice.

OF THE EGO, THE ID & HOMICIDE: Spousal homicide is always a tragedy, but it is even more horrifying when husbands tend to kill their wives because of bruised male egos, as researchers have found at the University of Florida. "A walkout, a demand, a threat of separation are taken by the men to represent...rejection and abandonment," said the study of 23 men who killed their spouses in Florida between 1970 and 1980. According to *The National Now Times,* women murder their spouses only after prolonged physical and verbal abuse.

TO LIVE OR NOT TO LIVE: Dr. Egar Gonzalez, who agreed to terminate the seven-month-old fetus of the 12-year-old Florida girl, has been charged with manslaughter. The state medical examiner informed the Attorney General's office that, in his opinion, the fetus was viable and could have lived outside of the womb. Two other gynecologists had refused to perform the operation before Dr. Gonzalez consented to perform the abortion.

DON'T HAVE THEM IF YOU CAN'T TAKE CARE OF THEM: Child abuse is on the rise in the predominantly Mormon state of Utah, reports *The National Now Times.* Some social workers place partial blame on the traditional large size of Mormon families. Mormon doctrines teach that "spirit children" wait in heaven to be born and parents are urged to "be fruitful and multiply." Elliot Landau, a family therapist with the University of Utah, says that while the rise in child abuse in not necessarily an indictment of the whole Mormon church, "The stress of having a lot of kids can induce abuse, both physical and emotional." Dr. William Palmer, a Mormon doctor specializing in child abuse cases, doubts there is much that the Mormon Church can do to combat the problem and suggest that there be more emphasis on family planning. "Family planning," he said, "means you just don't keep on having children if you can't take care of them."

OVERWHELMING SUPPORT: Research at Johns Hopkins University has found "overwhelming support" for the theory that sex education does not influence a teenager's decision to have sex or not. The same study also turned up evidence that sex instruction in schools appears to lessen the incidence of teenage pregnancy. ✓

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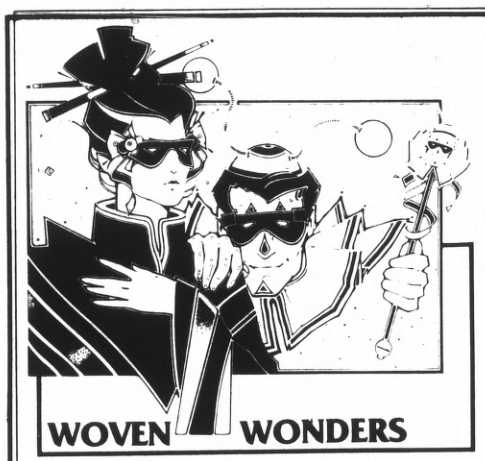

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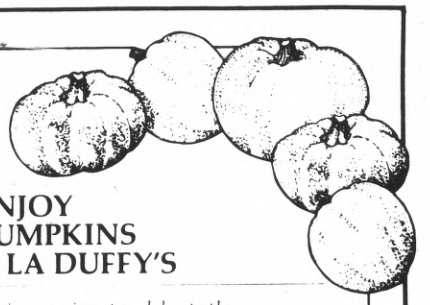

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ARTS

"A Very Personal Film"

Director Jenny Bowen Strikes It Big

by Sharan Street

San Francisco filmmaker Jenny Bowen has some sound advice for aspiring directors and scriptwriters: If you want a film made right, make it yourself– but don't try doing it in Hollywood.

Bowen knows what she is talking about. She has just released her successful independent production of *Street Music*, a love story/comedy set in SF's Tenderloin district. "It's a very personal film, written in an intuitive way," Bowen said in an interview. "The film portrays my own feelings about the world."

Writer and director Bowen, and her producer husband Richard Bowen, are being rewarded for their faith in *Street Music* with positive reviews and a string of national bookings. So far, *Street Music* has been shown to general acclaim at a number of film festivals, winning the Gold Award for independent features at the Houston Film Festival and the grand prize at the US Film and Video Festival in Utah.

Elizabeth Daily and Larry Breeding as Sadie & Eddie

A native of San Francisco, Bowen has studied creative writing at SF State and acted with the American Conservatory Theater, San Diego's National Shakespeare Company, and the Playhouse Theater in Vancouver. She later studied sound engineering, which developed into a job at Coppola's Zoetrope studios as a recording engineer.

It was during her work on the post-production of *Apocalypse Now* that Bowen conceived the idea for *Street Music*. She became interested in the political and personal drama of the struggle to save the International Hotel, a home for many elderly and poor people, from destruction. She refined the ideas that took root there into the exuberant *Street Music*.

Getting such a personal vision onto film was not an easy task, and it took Bowen and her husband four years to do so. "My husband and I and a friend got together and asked ourselves who are the people we know who have money, and we came up with about three names." They made over 200 presentations before they finally found 35 private investors, all but one from Northern California. "We went to LA to look for funding, and people told us if we made *Street Music* into an old people's *Animal House* or made Sadie [the main character] into a heroin addict or the hotel into a front for drugs we might get lots of money." Happily for *Street Music*, Bowen turned down all those offers and retained control of her film.

Now 39, Bowen has had lots of experience in the industry and has good advice for women who want to make films. "Mainstream Hollywood industry doesn't trust women with all that money. And Hollywood crews are known for giving the few women directors that there are a very hard time.

"But in independent filmmaking I don't think there's so many obstacles. The crews test you, just like they'd test any new director, but there's a lot of opportunity for women in independent filmmaking."

As for breaking into Hollywood, Bowen comments that it's easiest for women to enter into screenwriting. "There are many women who are getting lots of work in screenwriting. Then you can write something that's so good they'll let you direct it, if that's the only way you will let them have it. That's the best thing for any aspiring director to do: come up with your own project."

Aside from funding problems, Bowen ran into other difficulties during the filming of *Street Music*. One actor had a heart attack that required the script to be rewritten to give him a smaller part in the film. And a near disaster wrecked most of the film's sets. One day when the crew was filming on the sixth floor of an abandoned hotel, someone lit a fire too close to the alarm system—presumed inoperative—and the building's sprinkler system dumped 21 gallons of water per minute onto the sets, flooding the entire six stories. "But the experience proved to us what an incredible team we had," said Bowen. "Everyone worked together...something you'd never see on a big budget Hollywood film."

Now that Bowen has one film under her belt, she's finding it easier to put together future projects. "We're working on two projects, one I wrote and one we optioned, which is a romantic comedy set on a college campus. The one I wrote is called *Ride The Sky*, set in the '30s, which is about a teenage girl and a barnstormer." Bowen hopes to start shooting by next summer.

Bowen believes her independent status is a positive thing, rather than a detriment. "There's an incredible movement toward regional filmmaking...that's similar to the regional theater movement of a few years ago." She says it's still hard to get decent distribution for small films, but she believes that is changing. "As independent films prove themselves—films like *Secaucus Seven* and *Heartland* —theater owners start to believe that these are films they could profitably show in their movie houses."

Besides her optimism about the future of independent filmmakers, Bowen also believes there are advantages to working outside the established system. "The main thing, of course, is that you have control over your film. Also, you can talk about the region where you live much better than someone coming up from Beverly Hills can." And after seeing *Street Music,* I'm sure Bay Area audiences will heartily agree. ✓

Street Music

Low Budget, High Quality

by Patrick Steele

Street Music is a low budget film that tells a story about low budget life in the rawest of urban regions: San Francisco's Tenderloin district. Shot entirely on location and using many of the area's street denizens as bit players and extras, the movie begins by bringing us into the lives of two young lovers co-habitating in one of the fast vanishing residential hotels of the city.

Here in what the old, the lame, and the dispossessed call home, street hoofer-chanteuse Sadie (played by Elizabeth Daily) and her tour bus driver boyfriend Eddie (Larry Breeding) share a one room cold water and play house. And although their relationship seems tenuous at best, both seem complacent enough to let it ride for a while or at least until Sadie really "strikes it big."

When a large corporation sends its spokesperson to announce that the hotel must be demolished to make room for a parking lot, most of the tenants accept the news with stunned silence, including our two comic heroes. But it doesn't take long for the outrage to sink in and the key members of the "Victory Hotel" to organize resistance against their imminent eviction. Here lies the crucible for the romance between Eddie and Sadie. How they deal with the domestic crisis eventually determines the course of their lives together.

Based on the real life closing of San Francisco's International Hotel a few years ago, the script succeeds in exposing both the human tragedy of abandonment and the woefully inadequate responses of government and big business to care for the needy. But thanks to the narrative talent of writer-director Jenny Bowen, the story never gets mired in the polemical traps of social outrage.

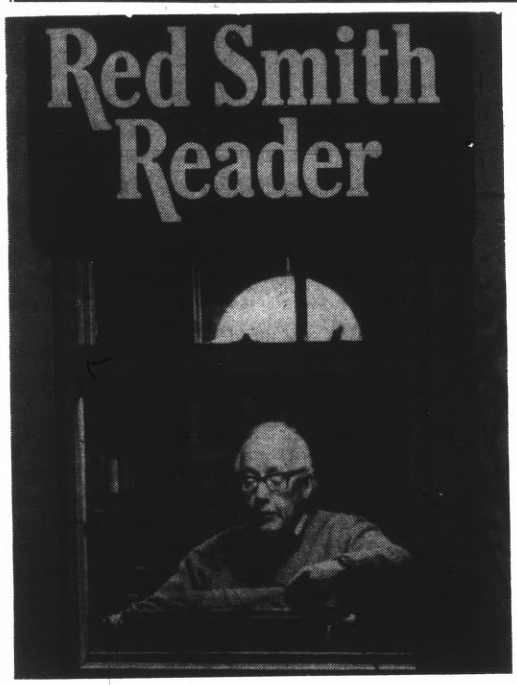
This is Bowen's first film, which oddly enough, is characterized by a whole series of "firsts" for other members of the production as well. Her husband, Richard Bowen, who had never co-produced a movie before, also served as director of photography; his extensive use of the hand-held camera and street location shots give the finished product a fresh spontaneity often lacking in more expensive and refined films. For the movie's two principal stars—Daily and Breeding—*Street Music* is an opportunity for receiving national exposure in a film already getting award recognition. And Lawrence Berteau, television writer and short story stylist, had never worked on a feature length project until the Bowens approached him with this screen treatment.

Fortunately, this is not the first film for many of the supporting cast members. Stalwart performers like Ned Glass, Bill Walker, and Sam Moreford should remind viewers of the days when character actors could carry even mediocre movies with their steady, unpretentious role shaping. Marjorie Eaton, who plays "Mildred the Cat Lady," is especially forceful as an elderly eccentric animal lover bravely dealing with the quandary of packing away a few of her zillion felines when moving time arrives.

Local audiences may also recognize many of the Bay Area musicians who play in Sadie's street jazz band—Mel Martin, John Coppola, Jack Dorsey among them. Together, they bring a lively and original soundtrack complementary to the flow and pacing of the story line without making an imposing presence.

That a movie could be made this well while still coming in under its million dollar budget is remarkable. And it looks like it may finally get the wider distribution it deserves. ✓

Books Books Books



The Last of Red Smith

by Patrick Steele

The Red Smith Reader, *edited by Dave Anderson. Random House: $15.95.*

Millions of sport fans suffered a great loss with the passing of *New York Times* columnist Red Smith last January. For many of us, the truly significant athletic contests never occurred until we read what Smith had to say about them the next day. One can't help but wonder how he would regard such major sporting events as this year's error-plagued World Series, the untimely demise of race horse "Timely Writer," or the ongoing saga of the National Football League player's strike if he were still around. But fortunately we *do* have his past writing to reflect upon, and the newest compendium, *The Red Smith Reader,* is perhaps the most comprehensive sampler of this work published so far.

Dave Anderson, a *Times* colleague of Smith's and a well-known sports columnist in his own right, has lovingly chosen 128 of what he believes were the best of the daily offerings made in the course of a long and distinguised career. The book is organized into a thematic pastiche of what Smith held to be the world's most indispensable spectator diversions—boxing, baseball, horse racing, along with his own participatory favorite—fishing. Interspersed between, are "all those other sports" that Smith made his living writing (although sometimes grudgingly) about.

But despite his low esteem for popular concerns such as basketball (which he referred to with much disdain as "roundball"), or for the modern day histrionics of certain American tennis stars, Smith managed to describe the events in a lucid and humorous style that will be imitated for years to come. Take for example this irreverent lead to "The Mile is a Mockery," one of his best and last columns on track:

> One opinion that has been held here too long to be lightly dismissed is that if God had intended man to run He would have given him four legs, or at least made him late for a bus. To be sure, speed afoot might have been useful to some of the young ladies pursued by Jack the Ripper, but unnecessary running is a crime against nature. This goes for the joggers who clutter our country roads and infest our parks, and the young men like Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett who perform publicly in their underwear.

It's easy to see why Smith was so popular with the public, but what made him a model for other journalists was not only the quality of his work, but his prodigious lifetime average. For over 50 years, this newsman managed to meet a deadline six times a week and somehow won a Pulitzer Prize in the process.

Indeed, one of the most enjoyable and revealing chapters of this book is a personal recollection made by Smith in a 1973 interview, when he states that all he ever aspired to be was "a good reporter."

> I never felt that I was a bug-eyed fan as such. I wasn't one of those who dreamed of being a sportswriter and going around the country traveling with ballplayers and getting into the games free, and oh, dear diary, what a break. I'm not pretending that I haven't enjoyed this hugely, I have. I've loved it. But I never had any soaring ambition to be a sportswriter *per se.* I wanted to be a newspaperman, and came to realize I didn't really care which side of the paper I worked on....But somehow I have felt that my time wasn't altogether wasted. I haven't been ashamed of what I've done. I seem to be making apologies for it. I don't mean to, because I feel keeping the public informed in any area is a perfectly worthwhile way to spend your life. I think sports constitute a valid part of our culture, our civilization, and keeping the public informed and, if possible, a little entertained about sports is not an entirely useless thing.

Of course, the true extent to which Red Smith will be mised can never be accurately gauged, but we are all lucky to have been able to enjoy hs insights into some of the most profound happenings in athletics. Now, thanks to the efforts of Dave Anderson we have an omnibus of Smithisms to cherish in future times as well. ✓

The Sweet Sport Of Summer

by Greg Mellen

Late Innings, *by Roger Angell.*

Late Innings, a new book by Roger Angell, is a biased yet insightful look at the world of major league baseball and the radical changes it has undergone in the last five years. As Angell writes:

> *"This book is about baseball games and players and seasons that I watched from the spring of 1977 to the late summer of 1981, and also about the substrata of the sport—money, celebrity, power, traditions, and social change—that lie beneath its green and ordered fields."*

While a major portion of the book is about baseball as an art, baseball as an event, and baseball as something which forever keeps alive the child in us, it also looks at some of the less desirable aspects of the sport. Among these are the astronomical rise in free agent salaries, the banning of women from locker rooms, and the helplessness of the fans during the baseball strike of 1981.

First and foremost Roger Angell is a fan, and it's from a fan's point of view that most of the book is written. Angell sprinkles the book with letters from fans who have written to him, and with conversations he has heard and had with fans. In many ways this book is dedicated to the fan, because to Angell the fan is one of the most important and least appreciated element of the game of baseball.

Much of the book waxes nostalgic as Angell journeys into the past to remember great moments and exciting games. Yet he always connects these reminiscenses to the present; because to him part of the beauty and appeal of baseball is that it is timeless.

In a section of the book titled the "Web of the Game," Angell recalls watching a 1981 game between St. John's and Yale, with a 91-year-old pitcher named Smokey Joe Wood who pitched the Boston Red Sox to the World Series in 1912. The game develops into a shutout pitching duel which Yale hurler Ron Darling loses in the 12th inning on a double steal after pitching 11 innings of no-hit ball. In the end Angell writes, "[Darling's] heartbreaking 0-1 loss in May, 1981, and Walter Johnson's 0-1 loss at Fenway Park in September, 1912, are now woven together into the fabric of baseball. Pitch by pitch, inning by inning, Ron Darling had made that happen. He stitched us together."

However, Angell is not blind to the changes and the rifts that have rocked the baseball world, most notably the baseball strike of 1981 which lasted seven weeks. And since this book is written from the point of view of a fan, his main disappointment was that the fans had no control over the strike and were effectively forced to abandon baseball when the games first resumed. To show their distaste for the owners' hackneyed schemes to try and save the 1981 season, baseball attendance and television viewing fell off sharply in the second half of 1981, as the fans stayed away from the games in a silent protest.

One other issue Angell discusses is the grudging acceptance of women reporters into the clubhouses by the major leagues, which was forced by a 1978 Federal Court ruling. Angell relates the problems women have had in achieving access to the players' locker rooms and in attaining fair treatment in the press box. He gives eight thumbnail sketches of women reporters and chronicles the difficulties and the intolerance they had to deal with, and some of the problems they still face. This leads Angell to the question of why Americans have attached such importance to the off-hand comments of a half-clad young man. Angell thinks the best solution would be to "close the clubhouse altogether and give our attention, as writers and fans, to watching the players when they are at their splendid best, which is on the field."

The problems aside, Angell remains a fan first and foremost. He realizes the problems and understands the issues, but one gets the feeling that he wishes he could leave them all behind, and sit in some clapboard bleachers in Arizona or Florida and just watch the action unfold before him. And his book, while not blind to the issues, is written mainly for the people like Angell who live and breathe and suffer with their favorite teams as they journey together through the sweet sport of summer known as baseball. ✓

A Voyage to the Great White North
Un Voyage au Nord Grand Blanc

IF you had been a Canada Goose last weekend, flying over the urban gulches and bank buildings of downtown Vancouver, British Columbia, you would have seen an amazing sight through the window of the Hyatt Regency hotel. That sight would be me, and as my faithful readers know, I belong in the Hyatt Regency in the same way that our hypothetical goose belongs in your living room. What was I doing in the land of totem poles and geese, where the liquor stores close at 9 and all tout le signs signes are sont bilingual bilinguelle? Attend, eh? All will be revealed.

When my friend Suzanne had finally landed a decent job after a four month search in San Francisco, we decided to celebrate by taking a vacation. I had for some time fancied a trip to the Great White North, because I've wanted to go to England for quite some time, and this was the next best thing. With a few arrangements at the hands of an unscrupulous travel agent, and after taking the usual requests for items to be smuggled across the border (Cuban cigars, certain sorts of non-export beer—a bottle of which broke in my suitcase towards the end of the trip—fireworks, and other items of Canadiana) we left San Francisco on a shaky DC-10 for Seattle, arriving in a monsoon.

We haggled for a while with the rent-a-car lady and packed into a Chevrolet J-car for the trip north. What followed was a three-hour drive to the very end of Interstate Five (where we stopped for a moment of silence as an explorer would at the headlands of a great river) and some cursory questioning at the border to insure that we were not the first of a new wave of draft dodgers. We crossed into several dozen barely visible kilometers of farmlands and high tension lines, obscured by howling winds and rain.

Almost by magic, as if to demonstrate that we were indeed in a foreign country, our car radio began to broadcast a speech by the oleaginous Prime Minister Trudeau. Canada, he said in measured tones rather like those of T.S. Eliot, was in a depression which could only be ended by people in the outside world buying more Canadian goods. This startled me; I had been under the impression that 10 percent unemployment, stagnant industry, and inflation was a recession, but I was surprised to hear it called a depression in Canada. A matter of perspective, I suppose, because if they were to beef up their defense spending and cut back on social services, they could have a recession like ours and sleep soundly at night. Or as soundly as you can sleep with the comforting knowledge that people have the inalienable right to carry handguns. In any case, I hadn't really wanted a cheap holiday in other people's misery, but I got one anyway.

I thought a great deal about money during the trip, partly because I had never thought I would be able to stay in some of the hotels we visited until I was too old to enjoy it, partly because the Canadians were so frank about their economy, and partly because of the differences between *our* money and *their* money. Slippery, lightweight Canadian coins and multicolored dollar bills felt like Monopoly money, and if we never asked aloud "How much is that in *real* money," we often thought it. The exchange rate favors US currency, but on the other hand, everything costs more. Cigarettes cost $1.15 a pack, even at self-service gas stations; but the government pays for the damage you do to yourself with lung cancer, so the taxes even themselves out in the end.

Suzanne and I drove through interminable suburbs in Burnaby until we arrived at the Hyatt. After checking in and stealing everything not nailed down as souvenirs, we decided to go out for a drive to find something to eat.

The rain poured in sheets as we pulled out into Burrand Avenue to try to find a restaurant. In less time than it takes to write it, we were lost in a miasma of fog and wind, circling downtown Vancouver like the Flying Dutchman. After several turns into the wrong way of one way streets, we finally drove straight into the darkness of Stanley Park, a 1000 acre park bordered on three sides by Vancouver harbor. Suzanne panicked as we lost ourselves in the murk. A van slowed down to try to give us directions; we knew that they were full of rapists and robbers and so we stepped on the gas, skidding on the giant wet oak leaves. We rounded a dark bend and came face to face with six floodlit totem poles. Suzanne almost screamed.

"Let's turn around!" she pleaded.

"Shut up and keep driving," I snarled. "There's bound to be a way out of here."

Trying to decipher a roadmap in the gloom of the car's overhead light was no easy job, but we managed to get around the park and out into the street in a few minutes.

We found our hotel and retired to the bar, where we struck up a conversation with a Canadian business man who bought us a few drinks and discussed foreign relations with us. He asked us how we could live in such a dangerous country, with armed lunatics prowling the street and a government that had abandoned a good part of its constituents. I was hard pressed for an answer. And we talked of economic imperialism and how it continues, although he didn't exactly use those terms. It was a little distressing; not as much as it should be, considering how much of the world belongs to the United States. But that was something I thought about as we drove through Vancouver and saw so many dozens of leering golden arches (with a little maple leaf emblazoned discreetly on the intersection of the arches); or Safeway grocery bags with the maple leaf, or a hundred other multi-nats dressed up as the free representatives of an economically self-sufficient nation. The Canadian Ministry of Culture works 24 hours a day to promote a sense of nationalism, but as they haven't dreamed up anything as stirring to the senses and the more honorable emotions as the "7-11 is Freedom" campaign, they were out of luck.

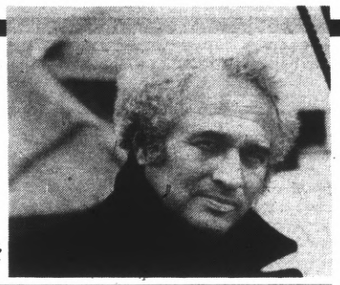
Since Suzanne and I spent such a great deal of time lounging in the hotel and sending room service out for left-handed monkey wrenches, we didn't get much of a chance to observe every day Canadian life. But a British Columbian liquorstore was one of the most interesting sights we saw during our vacation, with the exception of a couple of handsome bighorn rams at the Stanley Park Zoo, some Ed Ruscha paintings at the Vancouver Art Museum, and the Lion's Gate Bridge, which is more beautiful, more dramatic, and more convenient for suicides than the Golden Gate. (It is typical of Canadian modesty that they don't make a big deal about the bridge).

Canadian liquor stores are required by law not to advertise, not to be open on Sundays and not to sell mixers lest they encourage the actual drinking of the products which they sell. The one we toured was set into a brick building lit with dim track lights, and there was a hushed, forbidden aspect to the establishment that was positively frightening. Even more eerie is the fact that Trudeau has frozen the prices on liquor; when you shop around to find the most economical brand of vodka you discover that *all the prices are the same*, whether the pint is Smirnoff's or a ghastly native concoction called Silent Sam. It's as exotic as hell.

As soon as we arrived it was time to leave; on the way back, after lying to customs about our purchases, we were caught in traffic next to the Peace Arch, an unsupported marble structure standing in the middle of a tiny park whose grass is clipped so closely that it can only be the work of border patrol-supervised gardeners. On the side facing us was the legend "CHILDREN OF A COMMON MOTHER," which I found touching. It was true, after all; Canada is like our younger brother. And though we push him around and have occasional pillow fights, we love him anyway. ✓

Signs and Symbols

by Jan Ambrosini



David Hays, Artistic Director, National Theater of the Deaf

National Theatre of the Deaf (NTD) will bring its unique style of theater to UCSC on October 30, giving the Santa Cruz community a chance to enjoy the acting troupe that speaks with two voices, one for the ear and one for the eye.

By synthesizing spoken English and American Sign Language, this professional company of deaf actors has developed a new kind of theater. NTD combines graceful sign language with mime, dance, music, and simultaneous narration, in performances that are designed for all audiences.

"They do creative things with sign language, just like a poet does creative things with words," says Jan Alarcon, Director of the American Sign Language Program at Cabrillo College. "This will be the sixth time I've seen them perform!"

Three of the twelve actors in the company provide spoken narration, while all of the actors work together to express the visual images inherent in sign language.

NTD performs everything from bedroom farce to Greek tragedy, and according to Alarcon, they often choose material that is unusual or avant-garde. The company adapts well-known plays, novels, and poetry, and creates original works as well.

In their 29th national tour, NTD is presenting *Parzival—From the Horse's Mouth*, a new play developed by playwright Shanny Mow, NTD's founding director David Hays, and the actors themselves. Parzival, the Charlie Chaplin of King Arthur's Round Table, is an innocent fool who stumbles from one escapade to another in his search for the Grail. The play is filled with the pageantry and color of the Middle Ages.

In fifteen years as a professional theater company, NTD has made television specials for NBC, CBS, AND PBS, played two Broadway engagements, and performed in all 50 states. The group makes regular tours of Europe, Asia, and Australia as well. NTD actors are regular guests on *Sesame Street*, and one of their former members, Linda Bove, is now a permanent member of the *Sesame Street* cast.

David Hays, Producing Director of NTD, was one of Broadway's leading stage designers before he founded the theater company in 1967. Under his direction, NTD has won numerous awards and honors, and received rave reviews from critics all over the world.

NTD will present *Parzival* at UCSC's Stevenson College on October 30, at 8 pm. The event is sponsored by the UCSC Committee for Arts & Lectures. Ticket information is available by visiting the UCSC Box Office or by calling 429-2159.

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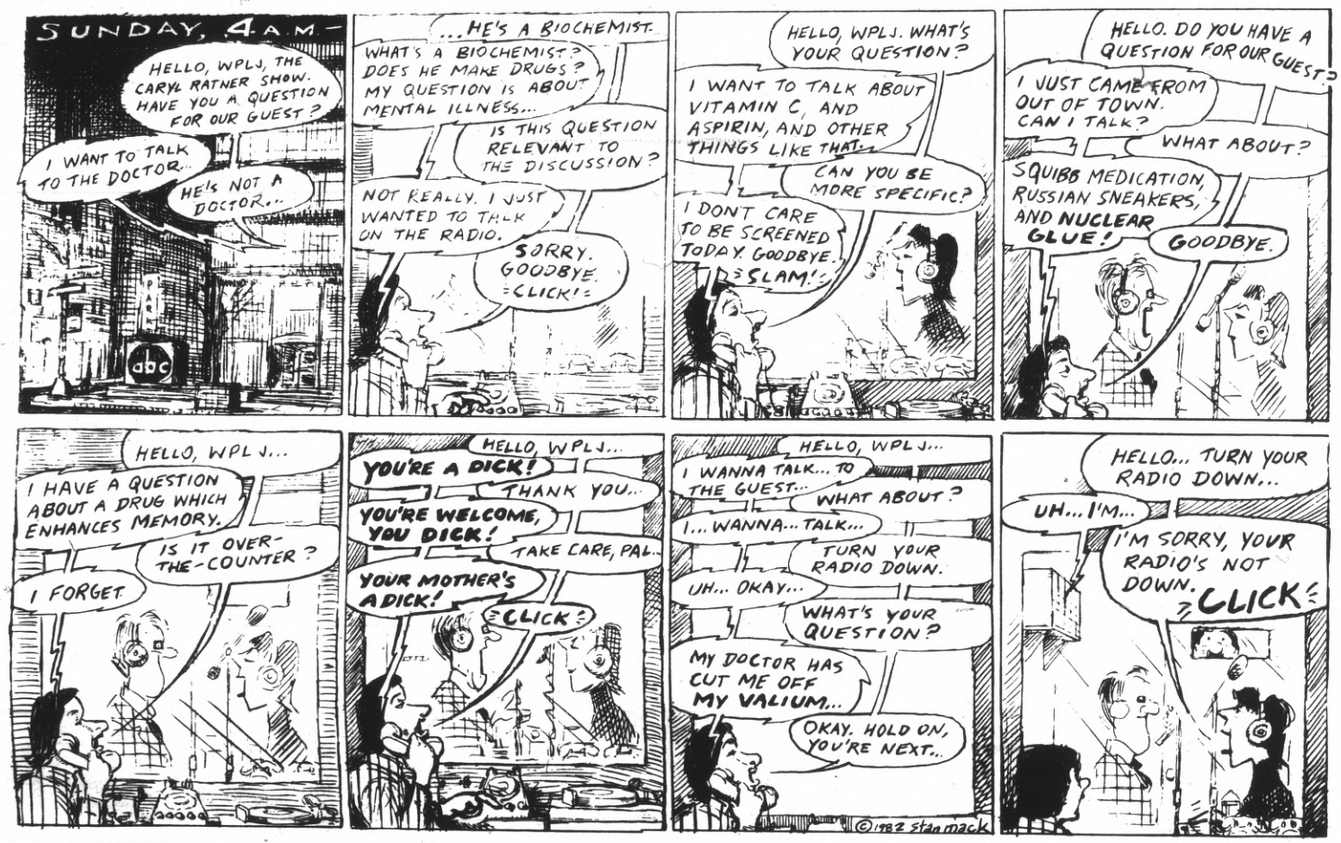
SUNDAY, 4 A.M.
HELLO, WPLJ, THE CARYL RATHER SHOW. HAVE YOU A QUESTION FOR OUR GUEST?
I WANT TO TALK TO THE DOCTOR...
HE'S NOT A DOCTOR...
abc
...HE'S A BIOCHEMIST.
WHAT'S A BIOCHEMIST? DOES HE MAKE DRUGS? MY QUESTION IS ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS...
IS THIS QUESTION RELEVANT TO THE DISCUSSION?
NOT REALLY. I JUST WANTED TO TALK ON THE RADIO.
SORRY. GOODBYE. =CLICK!=
HELLO, WPLJ. WHAT'S YOUR QUESTION?
I WANT TO TALK ABOUT VITAMIN C, AND ASPIRIN, AND OTHER THINGS LIKE THAT...
CAN YOU BE MORE SPECIFIC?
I DONT CARE TO BE SCREENED TODAY. GOODBYE. =SLAM!=
HELLO. DO YOU HAVE A QUESTION FOR OUR GUEST?
I JUST CAME FROM OUT OF TOWN. CAN I TALK?
WHAT ABOUT?
SQUIBB MEDICATION, RUSSIAN SNEAKERS, AND NUCLEAR GLUE!
GOODBYE.
HELLO, WPLJ...
I HAVE A QUESTION ABOUT A DRUG WHICH ENHANCES MEMORY.
IS IT OVER-THE-COUNTER?
I FORGET.
HELLO, WPLJ...
YOU'RE A DICK!
THANK YOU...
YOU'RE WELCOME, YOU DICK!
TAKE CARE, PAL...
YOUR MOTHER'S A DICK!
=CLICK!=
HELLO, WPLJ...
I WANNA TALK... TO THE GUEST...
WHAT ABOUT?
I... WANNA... TALK...
TURN YOUR RADIO DOWN.
UH... OKAY...
WHAT'S YOUR QUESTION?
MY DOCTOR HAS CUT ME OFF MY VALIUM...
OKAY. HOLD ON, YOU'RE NEXT...
©1982 stan mack
HELLO... TURN YOUR RADIO DOWN...
UH... I'M...
I'M SORRY, YOUR RADIO'S NOT DOWN.
=CLICK!=

continued from page 17

for support from across the ideological board. "I'll get the people that are thinking," he says. "The shot is there, it's the number of Karate chops that counts—and maybe I can get enough to make a difference.

"I'm a conservative," he told a group of UCSC students last week, "but I'm more liberal than most conservatives."

"I think, especially for this district," he concluded, "this is the one that should send the maverick to Washington DC—even if they don't agree with me. You see, I'm fighting for their ability to be able to do that, and I'm goin' after that monster with a pitchfork, and I'm gonna stick it in—then we're gonna get it [the monster] out of that mud and slime," he added, almost sobbing, "and it's gonna stand up, and we're gonna all see just exactly what it is. It's been affecting us for sixty years, and it's time we know.' ✓

continued from page 3

immediately apparent connection to the Shaw case and may have seen the file in violation of university policy.

In the Shaw case, the Committee on Privilege and Tenure "found what we viewed as a prima facie violation regarding her review. There was evidence that the rules for tenure were not fully adhered to," said Richard Wasserstrom, who chairs the Privilege and Tenure committee.

Wasserstrom reported to the Academic Senate in the past meeting that relations between Senate committees and administration are "promising." Euben said of the vote of no confidence that occasionally "you have to do something to gain their [the administration's] attention, since they are buried underneath a pile of work." He said that the Chancellor is often unaware of how the faculty feels and needs a reminder once in a while. "I think he does himself a disservice by isolating himself the way he does; he often appears as a destroyer and not as a creator. He needs to see how his individual decisions seem to reflect a lack of commitment to the liberal arts."

It appears that the faculty has gained the administration's attention since Wasserstrom reported on two reforms which seem headed in the right direction. One change, said Wasserstrom, has been the establishment by the administration of a monthly report to the Committee on Privilege and Tenure on the progress and current administrative status of their recommendations. This is in response to the committee's complaint about exceedingly long periods of silence from the Chancellor.

While a number of faculty members are still fuming over Sinsheimer's statements in the article, the message to the Chancellor from the Academic Senate seems clear enough. Either the Chancellor becomes more responsive to the Senate and perhaps realigns himself with Santa Cruz's founding ideals, or the Senate may give him a vote of no confidence, which could effectively remove him from his position. ✓

continued from page 34

comes originally from Rita. They will take an idea for a song, talk about it, play it, figure out how to arrange it, write a sentence here or there. "I've seen us take months to complete a song and I've seen songs that are completed in half an hour and both kinds have the same quality." One of their goals is to record their original compositions. To do this, they are asking for donations from friends and community members.

Success, for many musicians, means making a lot of money and/or pressing a gold album. But for the members of Somethin' Special success is measured differently. For Rita, it is when she finishes a song or composition, for Tish, it is after a good performance, and for Gwendolyn it's the feeling that she's given 100 percent of herself at a show. For the group as a whole, Gwendolyn speculated that success would be, "being able to meet Stevie Wonder and sing a song to him." Influenced heavily by Stevie Wonder's music, Somethin' Special works to emulate his way of presenting joy and love within the human community to achieve change. Besides wanting to cut an album, their goal is to musically celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday each year; to gather people together to recognize someone who symbolized peace and freedom.

"Music for me is life, it's like breathing." This attitude, shared by all three women, is the something that makes them special. On October 30, at the West Abbey Theatre in Soquel, Somethin' Special is going on, for two shows, at 8 and 10 pm. For more information on the music of your life, call 476-SHOW. Reservations advisable.

WHO DO YOU THINK YOU'RE FOOLIN'?

I woke up this morning with the world on my mind,
disappointment was all I could find
The man on the TV he said,
he said we got a new president.
Ronald Reagan ain't no friend of mine.

Who do you think you're foolin'?
My life you won't be rulin'.
Who do you think you're foolin'?
My life you won't be rulin'.

They declare war on this Black nation of mine
'cause 29 Black children in Atlanta we can't find
You know the Iranians, we owe them some dues
And if we don't pay them we're all going to lose.

Who do you think you're foolin'?
My life you won't be rulin'.
Who do you think you're foolin'?
My life you won't be rulin'.

I came home that evenin' wanting to listen to
some sweet soul music
Stevie Wonder's Hotter than July
His words really touch my heart, they make me feel a part
of everything that was going down around the world.
'Cause Stevie makes me feel all right...
he makes me feel all right
all through the night...all through the night.
Yeah... yeah... yeah.
©1981

Composition by Rita Lackey
Words by Tish Sainz
Gwendolyn Warren
Rita Lackey

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REWARD: $100

For any information leading to the recovery of the Music Man Amplifier or The Yamaha PA system stolen from the Cowell Practice Room last week.

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THINK YOU'RE PREGNANT? We offer the two minute and early pregnancy tests at reasonable prices, at convenient times along with supportive counseling and referrals. Call **Santa Cruz Women's Health Center** for more info. 427-3500.

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SAMBA GIRL AT KRESGE DANCE IN JAZZZ SHIRT AND BLUE, WHO ARE YOU? Your Admirer from the Master's Band would like to know. (415)843-8865.

SHERRY H (M.B.) Remember I still and **always** will care. Greg H.

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